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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Long-Term Dollar Need

THE politico-economic habit and doctrine of the United States are strongly hostile to the importation of anything on which labor has been expended to bring it to an advanced state of readiness for consumption. Raw materials the United States is always ready to import, and partially finished raw materials it will import when it cannot help itself, but finished products never when it can possibly be prevented.

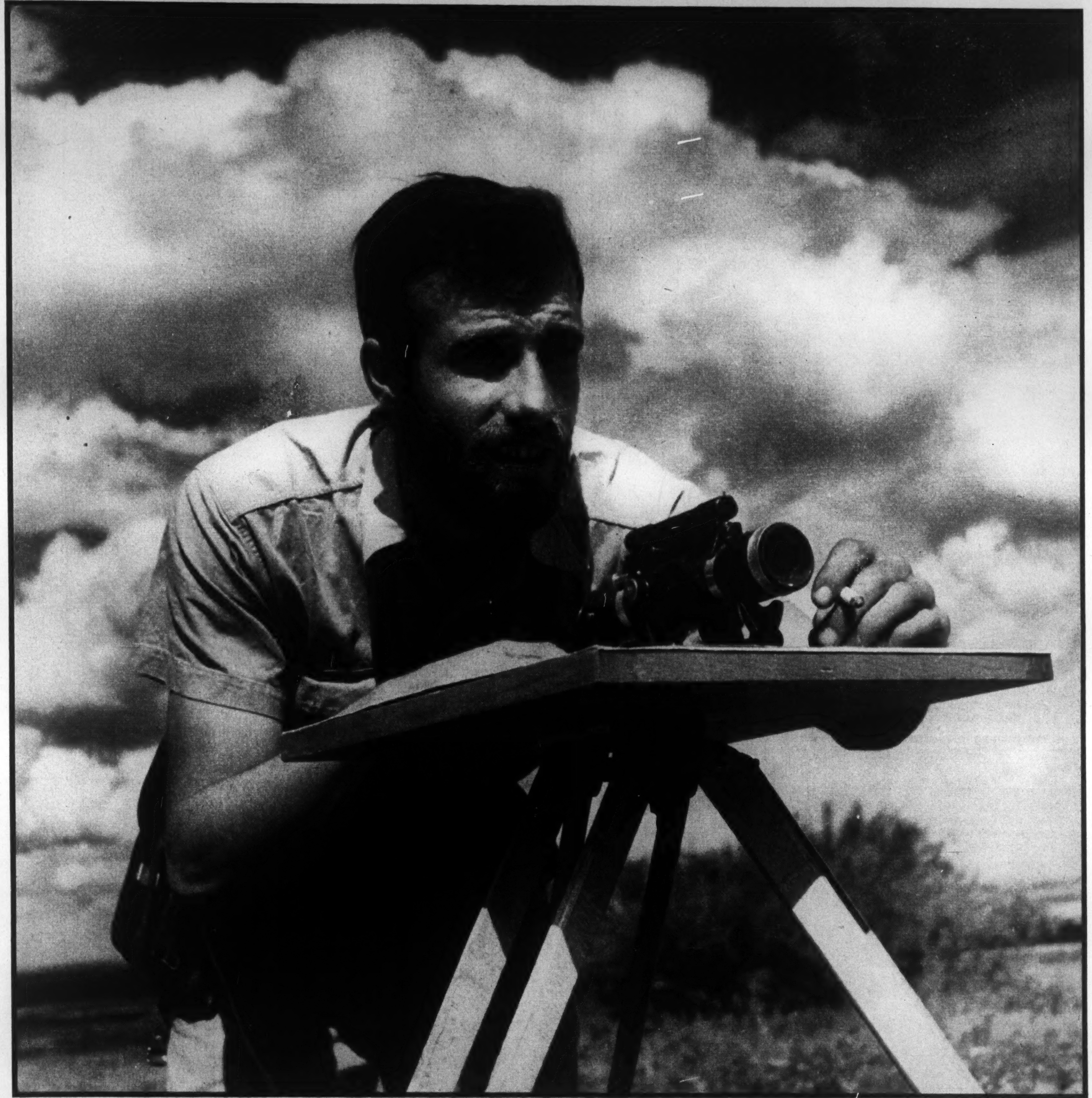
The habit and doctrine of Great Britain — compelled by its circumstances — are strongly favorable to the importation of raw materials and foodstuffs, to be paid for by the exportation of advanced or finished articles. It cannot export foodstuffs (unless our temperance friends will permit us to call whiskey a food), because it needs vastly more of them than it produces; and it cannot export raw materials because it has none in superfluity, even coal having now become too expensive to compete in the export market.

Since a large part of the raw materials and foodstuffs imported by Britain have always come from the United States and from countries which, like Canada, are closely integrated into the dollar area, Britain has always needed large quantities of U.S. exchange to pay for these imports. They have been obtained in the past from raw-material-producing areas which sold their products to the United States while purchasing their finished goods and their international services (insurance, shipping and the like) largely from Britain. This situation has come to an end because of the world shortage of U.S. dollars; for these raw-material countries will no longer automatically spend their dollars in Britain, and since Britain does not control their economy or their finance she cannot compel them to. Their reluctance is largely due to the belief that these dollars are worth more than the four-to-a-pound rate which is all that they can get for them, and that they will ultimately be able to get more. This belief is quite possibly true.

Not U.S. Problem

IT IS difficult to believe that the United States can within a short period learn to consume anything like the necessary quantity of British manufactured goods to offset the British need for dollars. Except for such alleviations as can be provided by temporary measures for giving or lending dollars, therefore, the British problem is not one that the United States can do much about. What is needed is something which will overcome the reluctance of dollar-owners outside of the United States to convert their dollars into pounds. The devaluation of the pound would do this temporarily, but not permanently unless the price of British exports can be kept from rising with the rise in the pound price of British imports; and that is a matter for the British themselves.

The welfare state is an expensive luxury (at least at first; it may come to pay for itself in some degree after twenty years), and its cost is largely reflected in an increased cost of production of goods. So far as these goods are consumed at home the consumers are merely paying for their own welfare, which is most just; but so far as the same goods enter into export trade they are bound to find buyers who dislike paying for British welfare when rival producers make no corresponding charge because they have no welfare state of their own. It becomes an interesting question whether some means could be devised whereby the tax burden of the welfare state, to the extent to which it adds to production costs, could be rebated to the producers when the product is exported. Such rebates are common with other types of taxes, but the taxes involved in maintaining the welfare state are extremely hard to trace and the amount to be rebated could only be guessed at. The United States, we are confident, would regard such a rebate as illegitimate, a bonusing of exports, and would impose an anti-dumping duty to offset it; but other and needier countries might be less critical.



THE SEARCH FOR OIL in Alberta and Saskatchewan goes on continually, as oil men tap the new wealth of the west. Via pipe line, it will soon flow east. See story on pages 2 and 3.

Education And Alcohol

WE HOPE that the recently revealed figures about the users and non-users of alcohol in Canada will not be misinterpreted. It is interesting to know that among persons with only a public school education there are fifty-eight users of alcohol to 42 abstainers, that among persons with a high school education there are 68 users of alcohol to 32 abstainers, and that among university graduates there are 76 users of alcohol to 24 abstainers. But it should not be concluded from these figures that education is merely a highway to vice and excess.

It would have been much more valuable if the pollsters could have given us in each classification the number of persons per hundred who abuse alcohol rather than the number who use it. We fancy that it would then be found that education does on the average (there are of course exceptions) impart a capacity for restraint and self-control which is of the highest value in dealing with the temptation to any kind of excess. The higher ratio of abstainers among the uneducated may be due to a realization that alcohol is more dangerous to them than to others. There is of course, as the pollsters admit, the further factor of income; persons with no more than a public school education have only a very limited purchasing power for non-essentials, and it is well that as little as possible of that purchasing power should go for alcoholic beverages.

Robeson and Rioting

THE way in which people who profess to be opposed to Communism persist in giving aid and comfort to Communists continues to amaze us. Somebody of some intelligence must presumably have given leadership to the mob of young American returned service men who broke up Mr. Robeson's meeting the other day; but nothing more helpful to the Communist cause could possibly have been done. The Negro singer—who continues to be a great artist no matter what his political beliefs may be—had put himself completely in the wrong by his call for a nation-wide organization to "oppose the attempt to try in a court of law a political philosophy, judgment on which can properly be passed only by the electorate"; and the mob by showing its own complete disregard for law presented him with a claim for sympathy which will do him and his cause a great deal of good.

The prosecution of the twelve Communist leaders, against which Mr. Robeson is protesting, is in no sense an attempt to try a political

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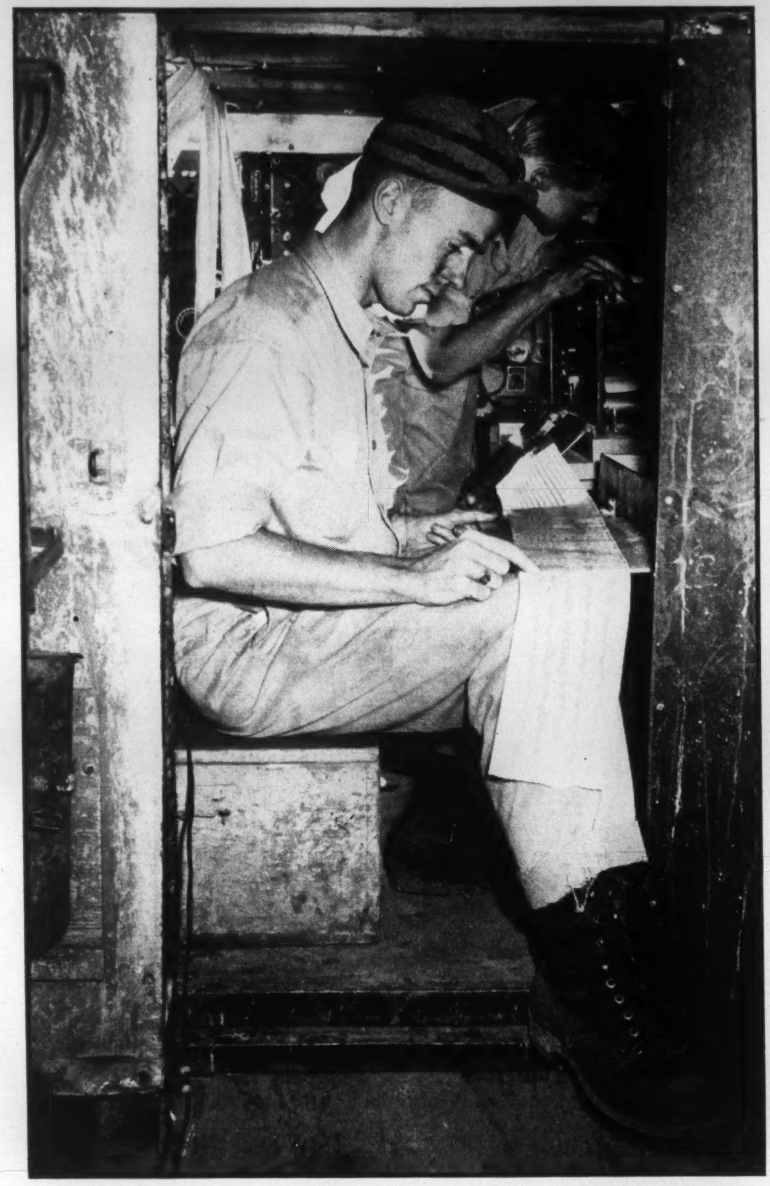

The seismograph operator checks the record while a second man examines the instruments making up the unit.

A geologist's assistant works with a plane table and an alidade while studying the rock formations for oil clues.

SEARCH GOES ON FOR CANADA'S NEWEST WEALTH

By Rodney Grey

Leduc, Redwater and Woodbend have become household words in Canada this last year. They are key areas where oil strikes have been made as western Canada's oil development gathers speed and stature. A pipeline across the prairie to Regina and on to the Lakehead to carry the new wealth into the rich eastern Canadian and American markets is now being planned in detail; already most of southern Saskatchewan, well to the east of the original strikes, has been covered with leases. Permits to drill have now been assigned to vast new acreages which two years ago, to all but a few faithful and hopeful oil men, seemed just so much space for dirt farming.

An important, perhaps the most important, phase of the new booming western oil business is initial exploring and mapping, the search for oil pools by seismograph trucks and crews. The accompanying pictures show something of the story of western oil, and particularly of the work of the geological search parties. The seismograph crews look for oil-bearing traps in the earth, frequently topped by impervious layers of stone. Under the dome-shaped folds, a reservoir of oil may be found. By measuring the time a sound wave sent out by the explosion of a charge of dynamite takes to come back from the underground rock layer, seismograph crews can get a fairly accurate picture of the rock formation below. Wildcat drilling is done where the record indicates a reservoir of oil. The famous Leduc

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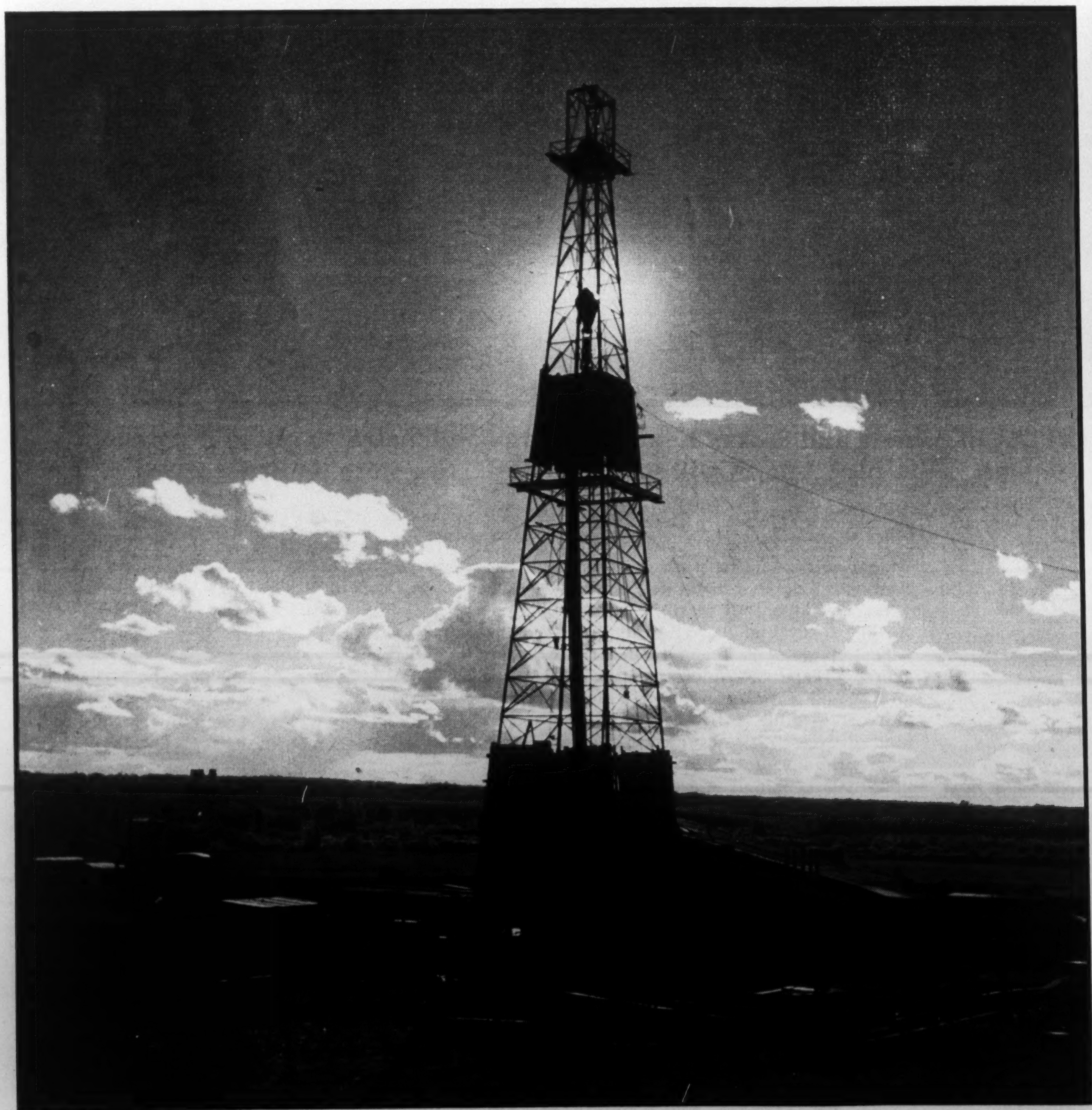
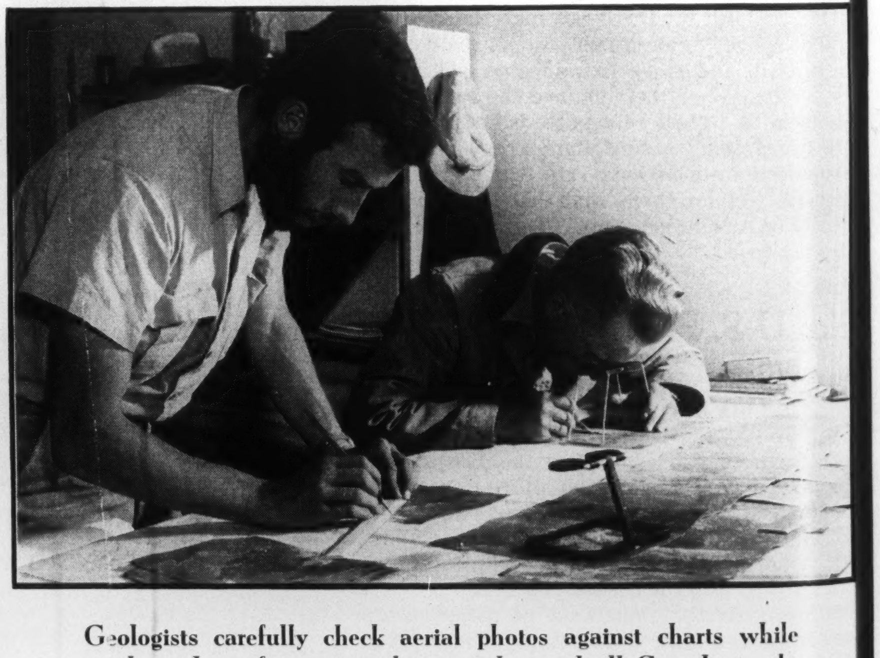
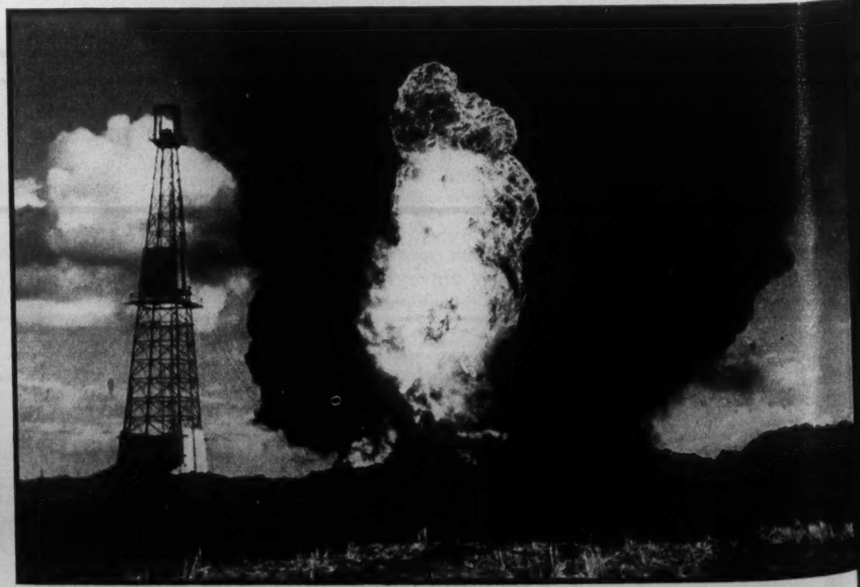


This is the derrick at Imperial's famous Redwater No. 1 well. The oil derrick, jutting up among the pasture and the wheat stooks, has become the best known Alberta landmark in past year.



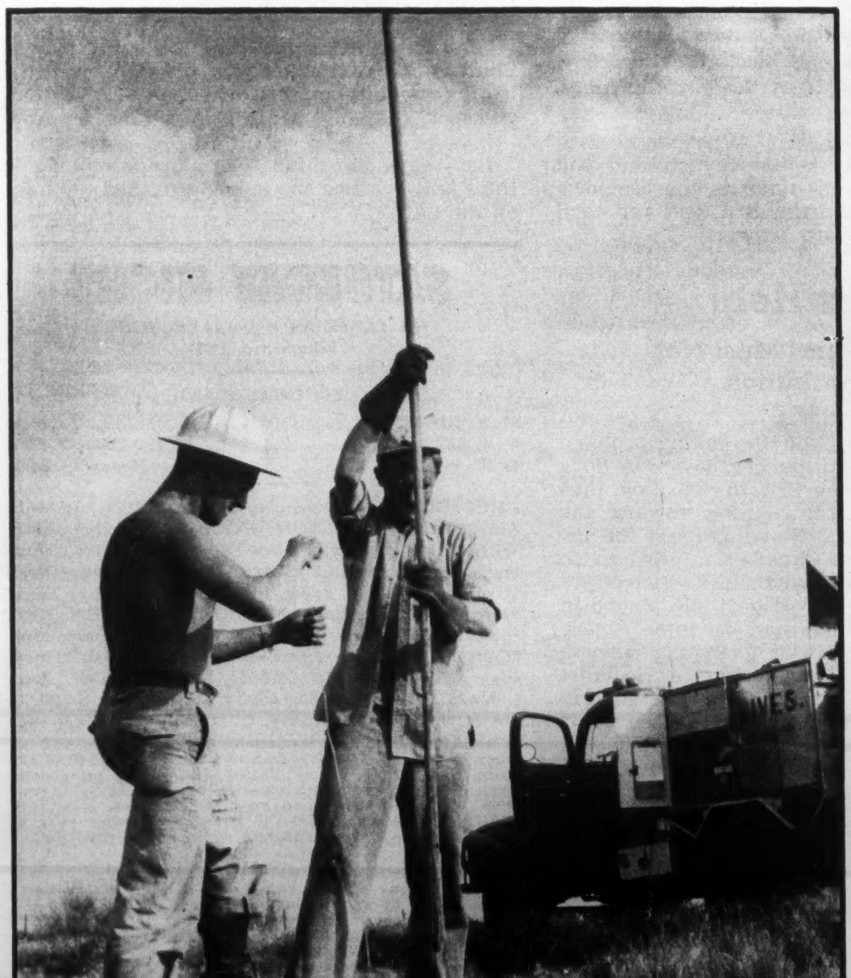
Geologists carefully check aerial photos against charts while tracking down formations that may bear oil all Canada needs.



When a new oil well "blows in", the mixture of oil, gas, muddy water and chemicals used in drilling the well must be burned off.

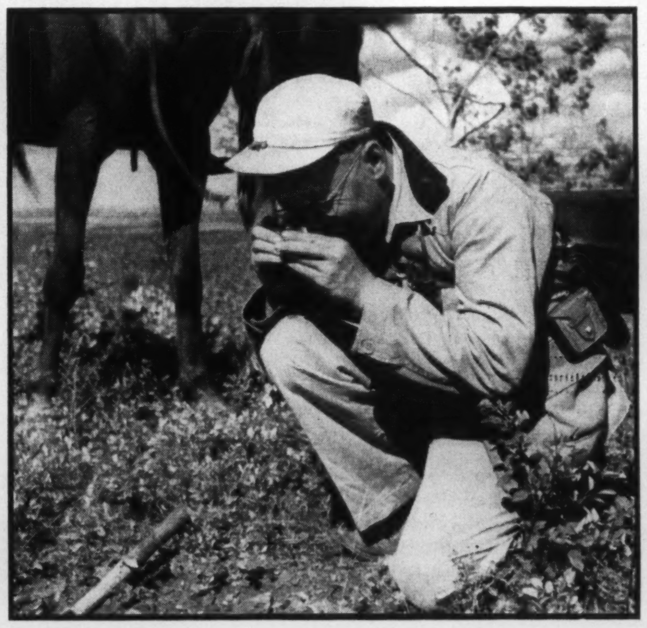
Pulling pipe at a well in the Leduc area requires split-second timing to replace the worn bit, so drilling can go on.

The oil industry in the west interferes little with farming. Here, a farmer loads sheaves of oats to be taken to a threshing machine, close by the derrick of a new well at Redwater.



For exploring operation by seismograph, dynamite must be lowered into a hole drilled down to the bed rock, then exploded.

Shock waves, recorded by the seismograph on these rolls, led geologists to Leduc field.



The chief of a geological party examines an outcropping of bed rock, checking signs of oil.

Before setting off the dynamite, a short wave radio check with the operators must be made.

—Photos courtesy Imperial Oil

Oil-bearing formations can be found, but it's plenty of hard work for geological field party.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

A Gulf Of Ignorance

Misunderstanding Of Governors And Governed A Social Peril

IT IS a very instructive business for a political commentator to shake himself free from his ruts and patterns of thought for a few weeks and travel casually about the country. I came back to Ottawa this week after a tour that took me up and down through the foothills, the park lands and the bald-headed prairies of western Canada, across the high plateaus of the Idaho-Wyoming-Montana country, through the Bad Lands of South Dakota and the lush corn country where Iowa and Minnesota meet. I came back to discover that the brows of the great statesmen at Washington and Ottawa were furrowed deep over the dollar crisis.

And one thing which immediately struck me was that not a single person I had met in all that ten thousand miles of travel throughout the interior of the North American continent had even mentioned this great international crisis or had shown in any way that he or she had any personal stake or interest in it. And another thing that struck me, as a sort of corollary, was that the great masses of the people have only the foggiest idea of what goes on at the heart of their own government: that their conception of the task and role of "those in power" is only a vague fantasy or caricature of the real thing.

To balance things up, I think it would be fair to add that the average administrator at Ottawa has not a much much concrete or realistic picture of how the average Canadian worker or farmer lives or what he thinks as he goes about his daily task in Mille Vaches or Minnedosa.

A gulf of ignorance and misunderstanding yawns between the governors and the governed, or, to use more democratic language, between the people and their servants at the national capital.

Perhaps it is partly the fault of the political commentator that the gulf is as wide and as dark as it is. And perhaps the situation is no worse than it has been in past civilizations. But just the same it challenges the whole idea of liberal society. If the masses of the people neither know nor care about the basic currents of events that are shaping the welfare and course of their own country, isn't there a great temptation for those in power to proceed on their own way giving the people what is in their opinion good for them, quite regardless of the democratic process?

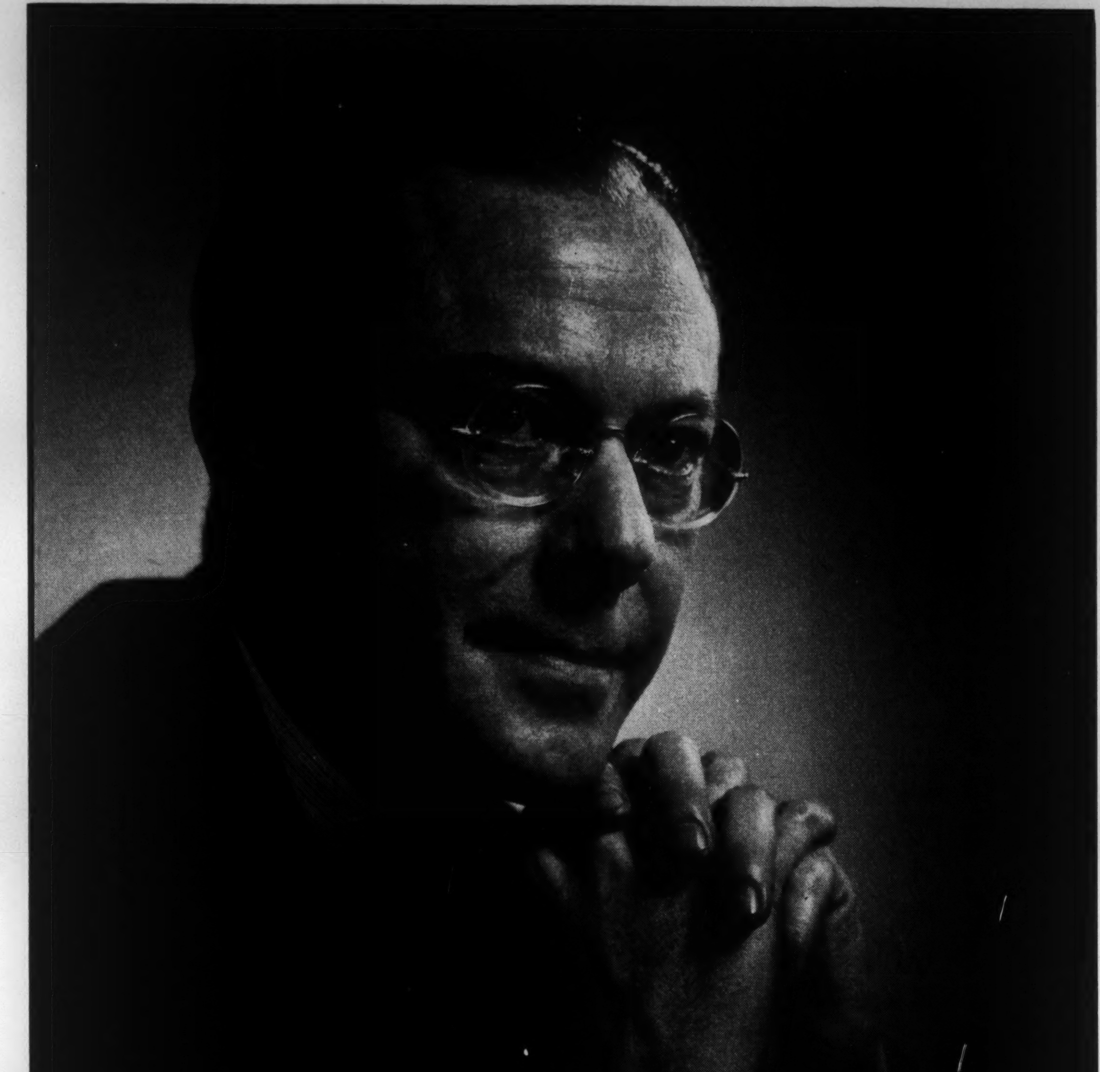
G. M. Young, delivering the Leslie Stephen lecture at Cambridge last May, and explaining why the canons and formulas of the nineteenth century liberalism and the methods of nineteenth century rationalism were no longer very useful to us; said: "Those canons were grounded on the premise that at any time there would be a number—and an always increasing number—of men and women interested in the ordering of public affairs, and able to make their interest felt: felt, not spasmodically at election time, but continuously: by reading, by discussion, by thinking things out for themselves and talking them over with their neighbors. But this premise rested in turn on the assumption that the operations of government would always be within the comprehension of the sober citizen using diligence in his affairs, and that he would be interested because, if only as a contributor to public opinion, he felt that he could do something about them."

Increasing Complexity

Exclusive Government Knowledge Bars Check By Public Opinion

THE dollar crisis is a good test case of the efficacy of current political education. How do you explain to the miner in Blairmore, the rancher near Pincher Creek, the shoemaker at Lethbridge, and the baker's assistant at McLeod, just what is going on in the talks at Washington, how his or her personal interests are affected, and what contribution he or she can make to a solution? A first impulse is to say that it is impossible, and that we might just as well forget about it. But to say that is to abandon the whole idea of liberal democracy on which many of us have been reared.

As G. M. Young pointed out in the address I quoted from above, there are frightful potentialities to be faced in the easy acceptance of such a situation. What nineteenth century liberalism did not anticipate, he says, is that the increasing complexity, the mere range of government, would carry it beyond the comprehension of the average "sober citizen using diligence in his affairs." And it follows "that the volume of knowledge possessed by government puts its actions beyond the control of public opinion *as that liberalism conceived it*: knowledge is power, and, as I have suggested, both the physical and psychological power of a modern government, wielded perhaps by a compact, resolute minority conscious of its purpose, might go far beyond the power of any despotism yet conceived."



—Photo by Karsh

GRAHAM TOWERS, Governor of the Bank of Canada may be faced with new responsibilities if the Washington Conference fails to remove the threat to Canada's external trade. A program to insure full employment in Canada in the face of declining exports would require the active participation of the Bank as the fiscal agent of the government.

Hope For Washington

Incentive To Succeed So Great, Surely Conference Can't Fail

ON THE Washington talks themselves, so much is being currently written on the spot by top-ranking journalists, and such admirable commentaries have been prepared by authorities like the London *Economist* that any observations on my part at this stage, coming fresh on the scene as I do after a couple of months "in the sticks" would probably be trite. (As one of our most eminent brain-trusters tried to say some years ago in a dictated statement, only the stenographer made the word come out as "tripe"!) But there are two general impressions that may be worth recording.

One is a conviction held fairly widely here at Ottawa that the consequences of failure would be so profound and far-reaching that some kind of solution or series of solutions will be found if humanly possible. It is not lost on those in authority that Stalinism still counts heavily upon an early collapse of western capitalism: apart from all other reasons, this makes it imperative that the international trading world shall not be permitted (without trying every possible remedy) to take the first ominous steps toward what would likely be a repetition of the trade collapse of the 1930's. The incentive to succeed being so great, there is a considerable measure of quiet confidence at Ottawa that the Washington talks will not fail.

What is really being tested is the intelligence and character of the British people, and the capacity of the United States to rise to the lofty levels of policy and the rare sweep of imagination demanded by its new role as the world's greatest creditor nation, and as the heart of the world's industrial and commercial activity. The challenge is an exacting one, and there are many formidable obstacles, including British inertia and American parochialism. What we need to remember is that both the British and the Americans have several times in the past decade faced at least as difficult a test, and each time they have found an answer.

Canada Must Help

"Canada First" Stand Must Not Prevent Full Contribution

THE other broad impression that I get out of talks at Ottawa on the dollar problem is that Canada has within her power to do a good deal toward easing Britain's position, thus making a valuable contribution toward the whole world problem. Starting from the assumption that it is in Canada's interest to do whatever she can, and that Britain's dire plight is due largely to the heroic part she played in two world wars (rather than, as some American writers seem to believe, to British laziness or poor judgment in supporting a Socialist party) it is possible for the Canadian government to do two things. First, to see to it that its own international balance of payments problem is not laid on Britain's shoulders as an additional burden, and second, in the event that Canada can get on top of her own dollar shortage situation, to offer some very practical relief to Britain by accepting sterling for substantial portions of our sales to Britain over the next four or five years.

At the time when the British food contracts were under sober re-examination about eighteen months ago, the possibility that Canada could arrange to accept sterling from Britain for massive shipments of Canadian foods was ruled out on the ground that our shrinking U.S. dollar reserves would not permit it. Since then the picture has been brightened considerably by the discovery of rich oil fields in Alberta. Also, the stakes being so great, the Canadian people would probably agree to a return of sharp restrictions on our U.S. spending, if as a result substantial relief could be offered to Britain during the present critical period. To those who might raise the cry of Canada First, it should be pointed out that the welfare of important export areas of Canada directly hinges on the solution of this acute problem.

Passing Show

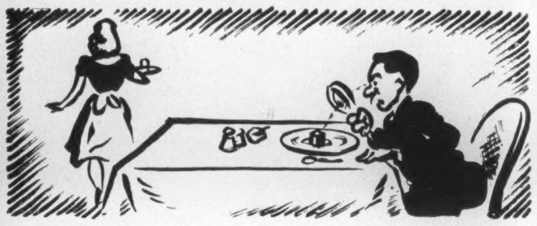
PRETTY soon we may be hearing from some American sources that Britain shouldn't have gone into the war anyhow because she couldn't afford it.

General Crerar says pin-up girls are "a part of any war". From our experience they're the best part of it.

Who says the Progressive Conservative party is dead? As a matter of fact, all it needs is to get 600,000 votes away from the Liberals and it would be the government.

It seems that even farmers don't walk any more. An Ontario farm boy was hurt while cranking the tractor to go and fetch the cows.

Why do restaurants put so much accent on



their "deep" apple pies and say nothing about their width and length?

"The greatness of Canada is assured", says Viscount Alexander. Certainly, as long as we pay the premiums, but they are a bit heavy.

The process of leaving Czechoslovakia is said to be becoming more dangerous. So is the process of staying there.

Owing to the rice shortage the government of Madras is trying to perfect a synthetic rice, but we presume the Madras farmers will insist on its being dyed purple.

Cats, says a writer in the Montreal *Star*, are not man's best friend. Maybe, but what a chance they give man to be cat's best friend!

If you can get into one of his houses, Canada's Winters is a great help in dealing with Canada's winters.

Ontario is not appointing so many King's Counsel this year. Last year it looked as if the legal fraternity might have more K.C.'s than cases.

Lucy says she thinks Germany is moving to the Right because she is being pushed too hard on the Left.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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The Front Page

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philosophy in a court of law. It is an attempt to convict a number of persons on the charge of conspiring to advocate the overthrowing of the established system of government by means of force. That is a statutory crime in the United States as it is also in Canada, Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Czechoslovakia. It is not a philosophy but an act. The accused persons, if convicted, will not be convicted for thinking certain thoughts nor for believing certain doctrines, but for endeavoring to persuade other persons that the forcible overthrowing of the American government is a proper way of attaining certain ends.

If that is a political philosophy it is not one on which judgment can possibly be passed by the electorate; for one good reason among others, that it denies the right of the electorate to pass judgment on anything, and asserts that a handful of revolutionaries can properly abolish the existing right of the electorate to pass judgment, and can and should establish itself as the supreme power. The holders of that philosophy have no intention whatever of having it passed upon by the electorate, at any rate until they have got that electorate into a position where it dare not do anything but approve of it, as the Hitlerite counter-philosophy was approved of by vast German majorities between 1933 and 1939.

Mr. Robeson, who has had to endure, in capitalist countries, things which no self-respecting man should have to endure, and has had to endure them simply because he is a Negro, has convinced himself (and it may not have been very difficult) that the capitalist system is the sole cause of these evils, and is itself so evil that it should be abolished by any possible means, and also that it cannot be abolished under the democratic system, which must therefore be abolished by revolution in order that the capitalist system may be abolished in turn. It is not a crime to hold this view, but it is a crime to endeavor to persuade others to hold it, in circumstances such that their successful persuasion would create a "clear and present danger" to the organization of the state. The recent change of popular feeling about Communist propaganda, in both Canada and the United States, is due to the conviction that circumstances at home and abroad are more and more becoming such that that propaganda does constitute a clear and present danger. But it is not a danger that can possibly be obviated by mob methods; they can indeed only increase it.

HORATIUS ON THE BRIDGE

A Japanese Story

BROADCASTING in any country presents a great many problems. A Japanese friend who still keeps in touch with affairs in Nippon tells us that the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation, which seems to resemble our own set-up in many ways, recently announced a "Hit Parade" program in which it undertook to include all the musical items which received the largest number of votes. The Communists immediately rallied their forces and piled up an immense majority for the Internationale; and the program had to be abandoned.

The technique is of course precisely the same as that which is employed by Communists in Canada. It is the technique of unanimity under orders. The anti-Communists scatter their votes over all sorts of songs and, in elections, over all sorts of candidates. The Communists "plump" for a single song and a single candidate, and there you are.

Fun in Ireland

IRELAND continues to be the source of more real fun than any other part of this troubled world. The government of the Irish Republic has refused to recognize the government of Northern Ireland, and cannot therefore enter into any negotiations with it over the plight of the Great Northern Railway, which is practically bankrupt and is the only railway link between the two countries. Somebody should point out to Ireland that there is such a thing as a *de facto* government, and that it is possible to recognize such a government without admitting that it has existence *de jure*.

Failing that obvious method of dealing with the difficulty, it would seem to be the imperative duty of the Irish Republic, which claims jurisdiction over Northern Ireland, to walk in and set up a government if it be true that none exists there. That, however, would be going a little further than the present I-dare-you-to-tread-on-the-tail-o'-me-coat procedure. Meanwhile the claim that Northern Ireland is part of the territory of the Irish Republic and yet that no government exists there and that the Irish Republic will make no effort to establish one seems about as near to an Irish bull as anything in recent international affairs. Indeed it seems to us that the Republic is in danger of losing its claim to Northern Ireland by failure to occupy.

Dividends and Taxes

WE CANNOT share the view of the *Financial Post* that the income tax concession already proposed on common stock dividends should be extended to preferred dividends. If they are receiving the dividend rate stipulated in the preference arrangement, preferred shareholders are in no way suffering from the income tax collected on the company's earnings; while the common shareholders are suffering from the company's having paid income tax not only on the part of its income distributed to, or held for the future equity of, the common shareholders but also on the part distributed to the preferred shareholders.

If the preferred shareholders are not getting their stipulated dividend, and yet the company is paying income tax on its earnings, they are perhaps being slightly damaged by that taxation, but we cannot see by what method of computation their loss could be estimated and exemption granted to them, not to mention that if they are getting no dividend at all there is nothing to exempt. Where there is a supplementary distribution to the preferred beyond the stipulated rate it ceases to be a preferred dividend and should of course be treated in exactly the same way as the common, and we presume will be so treated.

Flout and Flaunt

IT HAS occurred to us in an optimistic moment that it may still be possible, with a little effort, to rescue the English language in Canada from one piece of illiteracy with which it is seriously threatened. The journalistic writers of this country have of late years become very fond of the two words "flout" and "flaunt", and it is no exaggeration to say that they much more often say "flout" than "flaunt" when they mean "flaunt" and just as much more often say "flaunt" than "flout" when they mean "flout". We propose to endeavor to correct this illiteracy, and to call upon our readers to aid us in doing so.

For the next three months we will pay the sum of one dollar to the first person sending in a clipping from a Canadian periodical dated not more than one month previously, in which the word "flout" is used when the author should have used "flaunt" or vice versa. If the date is printed on the page from which the clipping is taken it should be included in the clipping; if not it should be clearly written on the clipping. (We will pay the dollar—once—even if the clipping is from SATURDAY NIGHT!)

Our first clipping—which we found ourselves and for which therefore no dollar will be paid—is from the Ottawa *Citizen;* and the *Citizen* need not feel too badly about it, as we expect to get plenty of others. Said the *Citizen* on August 27: "With the large influx of single men and women into Ottawa during the war it was perhaps necessary to flaunt municipal regulations and convert districts of one-family homes into lodging houses." To flaunt a thing is to wave it, show it off. Unquestionably the *Citizen* meant flout: to mock or show contempt for. It is our hope that as a result of these paragraphs the *Citizen* will not commit this error again; and if it develops nervousness about both words and cuts them out of its vocabulary we shall not grieve. They are not awfully good words anyhow, for journalistic purposes.

The Long and the Short

ATTENTION has been drawn by the Brockville *Recorder and Times* to the fact that Mr. St. Laurent is the twelfth prime minister of the Dominion of Canada. From this it clearly follows that if Mr. Drew had won the election he (Mr. Drew) would have been the thirteenth prime minister, so that he may perhaps be regarded as lucky in that he was defeated; who knows what sort of misfortune may go with that "thirteenth"?

The list is as follows: Macdonald, Mackenzie, Abbott, Thompson, Bowell, Tupper, Laurier, Borden, Meighen, King, Bennett, St. Laurent. Of the eighty-one years and over which were covered by Mr. St. Laurent's eleven predecessors, nearly sixty-five were filled by four men—Macdonald 19, Laurier 15, Borden 9, King 22. The remaining seven prime ministers totalled only a little over 16 years between them; four of them in the five years between Macdonald and Laurier, two of them filling out a five-year parliament each, and Mr. Meighen holding office for a year and a half.

Canadian prime ministers seem to be either definitely long-term or definitely short-term; it is to be noticed that Borden, the shortest of the long-termers, retired quite voluntarily and could have continued for another year and a half (though probably not more) had he so desired.

Concerning Baptists

THIS is a very free country, and one of its fundamental freedoms consists in the fact that any group of persons who may decide that they have certain religious views in common can ordain one of their number to have such pastoral authority over them as they may see fit to confer on him and can thus give him the right to call himself "the Reverend". It therefore follows that "the Rev. Thomas (Honey) Guthrie XXX" of York Road Baptist Church in Guelph, Ont., is just as fully entitled to that designation, according to Canadian law, as any Moderator of the United Church of Canada and any Archbishop of the Church of England in Canada. Whether he or his five expelled deacons are entitled to the occupancy and use of the York Road premises is another matter; that is something that the laws of Canada must have made provision for, and if the disputant parties cannot come to an agreement we presume that the courts will settle the dispute for them. But the law did not make Thomas (Honey) Guthrie a Reverend and we fancy that the law cannot stop him from being one.

It seems to us a pity, however, that Mr. Guthrie should hold his title in virtue of his having been ordained to the ministry of what calls itself (and no doubt in strict legal propriety is) a "Baptist" church, and should thus cause confusion in the minds of those who fail to understand the consequences of the strict "congregationalist" theory of church organization held by all Baptists of whatever kind. For there are in Canada a number of highly reputable and responsible ecclesiastical societies which are much more careful than the societies with which Mr. Guthrie's congregation associates itself, in the matter of the way in which they educate and examine the candidates for their ministry. These churches, which are "organized for fellowship and cooperation", but not for any jurisdictional purposes, in the Baptist Federation of Canada, are debarred by their theory of organization from raising any protest no matter by what sort of societies the name "Baptist Church" may be assumed nor what sort of persons may claim the title of "Baptist minister". But it is desirable that the non-Baptist public should understand that Mr. Guthrie and the York Road institution belong to an entirely different religious group from that which supports such universities as McMaster and Acadia and which has provided Canada with many of its most eminent religious leaders.

The Crerar Warning

"THERE is", said General Crerar at the Canadian National Exhibition, "no significant Canadian military power standing ready behind that international policy and that national pledge"—the North Atlantic Treaty and Canada's adherence to it. The term "no significant military power" means, we think, no power such as our associates in the treaty have a right to expect that we should have standing ready. It does not mean that we ought to supply power greater in proportion to our national strength than they are supplying; it means that we ought to be doing our share, and that we are not doing it.

General Crerar pointed out also that in our previous wars we have relied upon the immediate effectiveness of our allies during the period required to make our own military effort effective, and that we are not likely to be given the opportunity to do this in the next war. The Toronto *Star*, which is inclined to appeal to the sympathies of the pacifist element of its potential readership, opposes the Crerar suggestions on the ground—in effect—that Canada is a weak and overburdened country and that any military effort that it might make would be so much subtracted from its more important economic effort. Its idea seems to be that we should make the munitions and get somebody else to go to the place of danger to fire them off. When the place of danger is very likely to be in our own territory that seems a rather undignified way of fighting a war.

THUMB FUN

"Thumb-Sucking Children Become National Issue as Experts Argue."—Headline in Toronto *Globe and Mail.*

THE Department of National Health has seen fit
To condone indiscretions our infants commit,
For they say in a pamphlet that sucking the thumb
Shouldn't worry the daddy or bother the mum.
Let him suck with abandon: there's nothing to fear
Just as long as his age isn't over a year,
And, provided the periods of sucking are short,
He's indulging in calm, economical sport.

Ah, but what have the dentists to say about this?
If the child sucks his thumb there'll be something amiss:
The reward for the babe who pops thumb into maw
Is to have a repellent, unnatural jaw.
He'll be known as "that boy with a face that's a fright,"
With Neanderthal jowl and irregular bite—
Quite unfit to do aught but refuse, with a sob,
Lovely MacIntosh apples and corn on the cob.

The psychiatrists, taking the opposite view,
Simply scoff at the dentists, whose hullabaloo
They consider not meriting more than a "Pooh!"

They believe that an infant whose parent opposes
The thumb-sucking habit, can claim this prognosis:
Immediate frustration, and, later, psychosis.

While experts and nitwits are joining the fray,
I'm off to the cottage: I'm thumbing my way.

J.E.P.

Drug Addiction Calls For Social Cure Rather Than Criminal Sentence

By ANNE FROMER

Drug addiction is becoming a growing Canadian problem. The rise in cost of drugs in recent years from $1 to $3 a "shot" tempts more and more addicts to theft to satisfy their craving, and more addicts are sent to jail for such crimes than for the offense of handling drugs.

Society provides mental hospitals for the mentally ill, and Alcoholics Anonymous aids those afflicted with alcoholism. But there is no proper provision for curing drug addicts. Hospitals as a rule will not accept them for the long periods required for treatment.

Here is a problem, says the writer, which is costing the country close to $100,000,000 a year in wasted human resources, and something needs to be done about it. Miss Fromer's article has been prepared in cooperation with the John Howard Society for penal reform, and all statements in it have been carefully checked and verified.

A HANDSOME, middle-aged man who could have become one of Canada's most talented musicians is back in jail for the eighth time. His crime is one the law treats in the same manner as burglary or forgery, but which many physicians and sociologists maintain is as much a disease as anemia or arthritis.

He is a drug addict.

In court the musician and the judge exchanged opinions which pretty well typify the entire drug-addiction problem in Canada. Appealing for curative treatment instead of a jail term, the prisoner said:

"I've spent 15 years in prison, and I know that jail is no cure for this social problem. I'm an addict. I admit it. I had to take a little drug to carry on my work. The force of narcotics is stronger than the will to resist. At least, I have found it so. For alcoholism, another social problem, Alcoholics Anonymous has done much—but the drug addict faces only jail terms. I don't think the act is meant so much to punish the addict as to catch up with the trafficker."

The judge told the musician in sentencing him to two years: "You don't seem to be able to control yourself at all. You simply have to be put away some place where drugs aren't accessible to you. Taking of drugs seems to lead to other offenses, such as theft."

There was nothing unusual about that court room conversation, or its outcome. It happens every day somewhere in Canada. The disposition of the case is just that—a disposition. Certainly it does little to solve the problem of Canada's 4,000 drug addicts, from the viewpoints either of the addict or of society.

That figure is the estimate of the Federal Government. But the R.C.M.P., Canada's chief anti-narcotic force, believes the actual number is much higher. One R.C.M.P. official points out that in Toronto alone there are 1,200 known addicts, and hundreds more suspected of taking drugs habitually.

One-day Drug Bill

Every one of those persons is a social and economic liability to himself, his family, his community and his country. The addict's ever-present problem is to obtain money to satisfy his craving. In less than ten years the price has risen from $1 to $3 per "shot". A full-fledged addict, therefore, must find $30 a day. For the vast majority, there is only one way . . . the judge was right when he said "taking of drugs seems to lead to other offenses, such as theft." In fact, more addicts go to jail for crimes committed to satisfy their drug craving than for offenses under the Narcotics Act.

In addition to a predisposition to crime, drug addiction almost invariably makes its victim useless as a producer, breadwinner or useful citizen. K. C. Hossick, narcotic control chief of the Department of National Health and Welfare for Ontario, recently estimated that, in crime and other losses, 2,000 addicts, each using one grain of morphine a day, would cost Canada over $40,000,000 a year. Therefore it would require only 5,000 addicts to add up to a $100,000,000 problem.

Nor is it a decreasing problem. The Technical Advisory Committee on Narcotic Drug Addiction, in a report to the Federal Government, noted a sharp rise in narcotic convictions in the past five years, and warned that "new addicts are appearing at a rate sufficient to maintain and to somewhat increase the total addict population."

These facts give rise to a number of pertinent questions: How do addicts get that way? How are they supplied with drugs despite constant police vigilance? How can society meet the problem of the admitted or convicted addict?

To consider the second question first: There are three main sources of illicit drugs peddled in Canada—Mexico, the Orient, and theft of drugs legally imported for medical use. R.C.M.P. officers and provincial police drug squads keep watch at all border points, but it is obviously impossible to patrol every inch of Canada's thousands of miles of land and sea boundaries, and to search every ship, plane, train, bus or automobile which may carry smuggled narcotics.

Mounties Seize Opium

Not long ago the Mounties seized opium with a black market retail value of no less than $4,600,000, on a Dutch vessel in Vancouver which had touched at ports in the Philippines, India, China, Straits Settlements and the Persian Gulf. In the same year, however, burglars and hold-up men stole drugs valued at nearly $3,000,000 from drug stores, physicians' cars and offices, hospitals and wholesalers.

In Whitby, Ontario, four armed and masked men locked up the night dispensary staff of the Ontario Hospital and cleaned out the institution's stock of narcotics. Three were later caught. In Oshawa, the notorious Whitey Jacobs of Vancouver, aided by a professional safe-blower, made what police described as "a really big haul" from the Anglo-Canadian Drug Company. He was arrested at Winnipeg on his way home and sentenced to five years for illegal possession of drugs. In Regina, safecrackers used three charges of nitroglycerine to blow open the safe of the National Drug Company. They escaped with drugs valued at $20,000.

In recent years, however, Mexico has become the Canadian underworld's most important source of dope, despite efforts of the Mexican authorities, urged on by the United Nations Narcotic Commission, to stamp out the traffic. Col. C. H. L. Sharman, Canada's chief delegate, complained to the Commission that Mexican drugs were "creating a serious problem", and added that reports from Vancouver "indicated that opium smokers, morphine addicts and users of other narcotics had all switched to Mexican heroin."

Some idea of the difficulties encountered by Mexican authorities may be gained from the report of the Mexican delegate, Saturino Guzman, on the campaign his country is waging. In the remote hills of Northern Mexico, army planes are used to spot poppy fields and the primitive runways used by smugglers' planes to carry the raw material of heroin across the border.

Squads of soldiers then march into the mountains to destroy the poppy fields and runways. They always find them deserted. So profitable and easily grown are opium poppies that it pays the drug-farmers to abandon detected fields and plant others in even more remote regions.

The astronomical profits of the drug trade at every step from primary producer to street corner peddler are, of course, the life blood of the traffic. A single ounce of heroin, diluted four-fold with sugar of lead or other chemicals, becomes 4,800 capsules with a wholesale black market value of $9,600. The peddler buys them for $2 and sells them to addicts for $3. The peddler usually carries his stock of 25 capsules at a time in a small rubber bag in his mouth. If he suspects he is being followed or watched by police, he swallows the bag. Under existing laws, police are unable to use a stomach pump to obtain the "evidence" without the suspect's consent—and naturally the peddler does not willingly give consent.

What makes apprehension of the "higher-ups" particularly difficult is that they keep the drugs in their possession for the shortest possible time. The distribution system is primitive but effective. In any Canadian city today thousands of dollars worth of drugs might be found, if one knew where to look, in the most unlikely places—in garbage dumps, up side lanes, in the rubbish at the base of telephone poles, awaiting pick-up by retailers.

How do people become addicts? There are dozens of paths leading to addiction, and not all of them stem from the underworld. Persons in all walks of life are included. It is true that drug addiction is an "occupational hazard" of criminals, but it also has victims among doctors, nurses and other professions whose work is arduous—and who have access to drugs. Drugs ethically but incautiously administered by a doctor to relieve

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pain may plant the seed; it may begin on the suggestion of a "friend" for the relief of depression.

Take the case of the musician. As a boy he showed great musical promise. For ten years he studied the piano faithfully, and his debut was something of a triumph. A brilliant future was assured, and he married a lovely girl. Soon tragedy struck. His wife died.

He tried to carry on, but fits of depression became longer and deeper. One day a fellow-musician suggested a "shot" to "snap him out of it". The effect was so "miraculous" that next day he tried another, and then increased the dosage to two and then three "shots" a day. Within a month he was an addict. He found it difficult to keep a job, despite his undoubted brilliance. Then came his first arrest for illegal possession of drugs, and a sentence to Kingston penitentiary.

Morphine in Shirt Collars

In the twenty years since then this man has, on his own admission, spent fifteen years in jail. During this wasted half-a-lifetime, no attempt has been made to cure his addiction, except, in the words of the judge, to put him "some place where drugs aren't accessible to you."

Whether or not a jail is such a place is a matter of considerable doubt. One former R.C.M.P. drug-squad leader has declared bluntly that "many addicts tried their first shot right inside their prison cells, because there is a steady flow of illicit narcotics into our jails, reformatories and penitentiaries."

Scores of ingenious ways are used to get drugs into prisons. Some convicts try to take in a supply, wrapped in tinfoil, in their mouths. Morphine can be ironed into the collar of a shirt and sent to a prisoner as a gift. When a piece of the collar is torn off and heated in a little water in a spoon with the flame of a match, enough of the drug is obtained to provide a "shot". As much as two weeks' supply can be "starched" into one collar.

Paper soaked in a solution of drugs, dried and pressed smooth and then written upon and sent to a prisoner as a letter, is an even simpler method of transmitting drugs. Some prisoner-addicts rely on the willingness of low-paid guards to make extra money by smuggling in drugs. Not long ago a number of guards at one Ontario prison were dismissed as suspected drug-smugglers.

Even when prison inmates do not become practising addicts while behind bars, they are sometimes "conditioned" to take drugs when released. Recently a woman identified only as "Betty" attracted considerable notice in Toronto by openly appealing to the authorities to be sent somewhere where she could be cured of drug addiction. She had served several terms in Mercer Reformatory on narcotic charges, a theft charge, and for attempted suicide. Part of her story dealt with the reformatory as a breeding place for addicts.

One Asked To Be Cured

"The addicted girls used to talk so much about the 'kick' in dope that the matron prohibited any mention of drugs," Betty related. "You used to hear many young girls say: 'Oh, I'm going to try that when I get out'. The stories they tell in prison about dope gives the younger girls a curiosity about dope, and gives them the idea there's something glamorous about it.

"They don't tell the kids how you look when you're on the stuff—deathly pallor, ragged shoes, cheap clothes. I went to Mercer first when I was 17. I didn't learn about drugs then, but I did get started on a life which led to them."

The only unusual feature of Betty's case is that she voluntarily asked for help. Most addicts believe that the only institution open to an addict is a jail. Those who know that under the Mental Hospitals Act it is possible to get committed to an institution for treatment stay away for a variety of reasons: Some simply do not want to be cured; others have not the fortitude to come forward, but would do so if helped and advised by a friend, relative or social worker. Some who would like to be cured fear the inevitable period of mental and physical pain as the drug is gradually withdrawn. But perhaps the chief reason is that addicts tend to be pessimists. "You can't make the grade," is their attitude.

Whatever the reason, the John Howard Society, a social agency devoted to the rehabilitation of convicts, including drug addicts, calls Betty "the first person to ask for aid in hospital treatment of drug addiction in many years."

Certainly rehabilitative measures for drug addicts are neither easily obtained nor attractively presented. An addict whose relatives can afford the high prices of a private sanitarium can obtain sympathetic and scientific treatment; but the only hope of the average down-and-out addict is to be committed to a mental hospital—in itself an implication which keeps many from seeking help.

Physicians are often unwilling to accept drug cases. Dr. Harvey Agnew, secretary of the Canadian Hospital Association, attributes this to "unsatisfactory results in the past" and to the reluctance of general hospitals to accept addicts for the long stay required for a cure. "There is no rule against drug cases," he added, "but most hospitals haven't the facilities."

"There is nothing the general hospitals can do," is the viewpoint of A. J. Swanson, superintendent of the Toronto Western Hospital and president of the Canadian Hospital Council. "Emergency treatment only is the general practice, and addicts are not treated for cure."

Changes, not in hospital or medical practices, but in the law, are required if the problem of addiction is to be met, in the opinion of A. M. Keith of the John Howard Society. "Any plan for treatment must be incorporated into the judiciary system," he said, "and must consist of two elements: voluntary submission and desire to be treated, and direction that a cure be attempted by the sentencing court authority."

Meanwhile, the "cure" for citizens sick with drug addiction prescribed by Canadian law remains this: Sentence to jail of a minimum of six months, a maximum of seven years, plus a fine of $200 to $1,000. And, at the discretion of the judge, several strokes with the lash.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Anglo-American Economic Talks Aided By Strong Truman Stand

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

PRESIDENT Truman's offer to consider Britain's financial plight "in a spirit of friendliness and helpfulness" was construed by political opponents as "giving a new lease of life to Socialism" in the British Isles.

Americans, however, seemed inclined to agree that Mr. Truman is being consistent in his efforts to have the United States accept her responsibilities as a predominant world power.

The President's positive attitude, which was welcomed so enthusiastically in the Old Land, is believed to have had a helpful effect on the Anglo - American - Canadian economic talks. This has not deterred some segments of the anti-Administration forces from taking a gloomy view of whatever might be done to help the British Empire in the present situation, but on the whole Americans seem to be generally in favor of a definite program of assistance to Britain.

American industry, however, has been extremely watchful and the Congress, through the Senate, can be expected to be wary of agreements that might affect the American home and export markets. In a time of tightening markets, with production at full swing, and competitive selling again in full force, it is to be expected that "free enterprise" Americans would be wary of anything detrimental to business.

That is the cause of the tirade, through syndicated columns and in news stories, against any support of British socialism. President Truman sought in his Philadelphia speech to prevent the socialist administration in Britain from becoming an issue in the Anglo-American talks.

The President won the approval of critics who ordinarily attack everything he does, when he called for an approach to the British problem on a constructive basis, in these words:

"We cannot succeed in creating a sound and expanding economy unless we keep everlastingly at it. There are times, no doubt, when we shall become impatient or annoyed by delays and obstacles. But we cannot throw in our hand and walk out of the game. Nor can any other nation afford to do so. The path of mutual adjustment and combined economic effort is not an easy one. The economic interests of nations are not easily reconciled. But there is no other way to the solution of our difficulties than the way of mutual concession and cooperation."

Somewhat begrudgingly these observers agreed that the President's remarks were timely, although they refused to give him credit for making them up himself, when they observed: "it would appear that those who helped to draft the speech . . . advised properly the words to say at this particular moment in economic history."

"COLD WAR" IS COOLING

Green Light for Recovery At End of Cold War

PRESIDENT Truman came in for criticism through his unorthodox use of the word "surrender" in telling his press conference that he believed that the "war of nerves" between the Communists and the Democracies had eased up. He made the added comment that he hoped there would soon be "complete surrender."

When the war of nerves eventually does come to an end, the Chief Executive declared, the United Nations will be able to start working as it should in order to bring peace to a peace-hungry world.

The Administration has been under fire on the foreign affairs question because it has allowed the program of bipartisan cooperation in Congress to deteriorate. At one time the Republican leadership shared with Democratic leaders the full confidence of the White House on foreign relations, but this policy has been changed. It may be that politics dictate the change, and the congressional elections in 1950 and another presidential race in 1952 have induced the politically-minded to try to keep political advantages on their side.

While the international situation has improved, as the President has said, this veering away from bipartisanship may be detrimental in the event that speedy and unified Congressional action is needed.

For example the Foreign Aid bill is apparently headed for a rough and rocky road, although it would be possible to get the cooperation of Senators Arthur Vandenberg and John Foster Dulles in support of it. Congressional approval will be sorely needed on any British economic agreements. It has been suggested that the Senate will subject any decisions to a close and searching scrutiny.

The President insisted on "no compromise" on the pending reciprocal agreements program, and lack of bipartisanship can easily be an obstacle toward an early and satisfactory solution of Britain's critical dollar shortage.

It is well that the international situation is calm so that adequate attention can be given to such pressing problems as the British crisis and foreign aid legislation.

WATCH OUT FOR LOUIS!

It Seems Defence Chief Eyes the White House

HARRY Truman's friend, Louis Johnson, whom the American President recently installed as Defence Secretary, continues to make it obvious that he will gladly choose to run if Mr. Truman decides not to contest the presidency in 1952. Experienced observers see in every Johnson move a bid for public attention so far as a Presidential bid is concerned. The defense chief has startled official Washington with recent actions, which obviously stamp him as a man of action.

The newspapers frequently take up the subject of Mr. Johnson's obvious aspiration. One recently headlined a conjecture story: "Maybe Truman's best friends should tell him about Johnson."

Mr. Johnson would have strong veteran support in the event he were a candidate, but, observers point to a challenging possibility: What help could he expect from veterans if the Republicans selected as his opponent, one General Ike Eisenhower?

All this conjecture will be futile, however, if the G.O.P. decides to nominate Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio. They say that is all that would be needed to keep Mr. Truman in the race for re-election in 1952.

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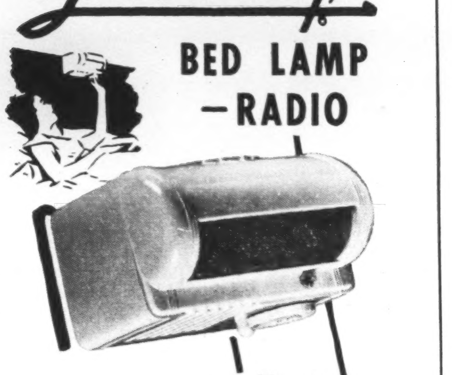

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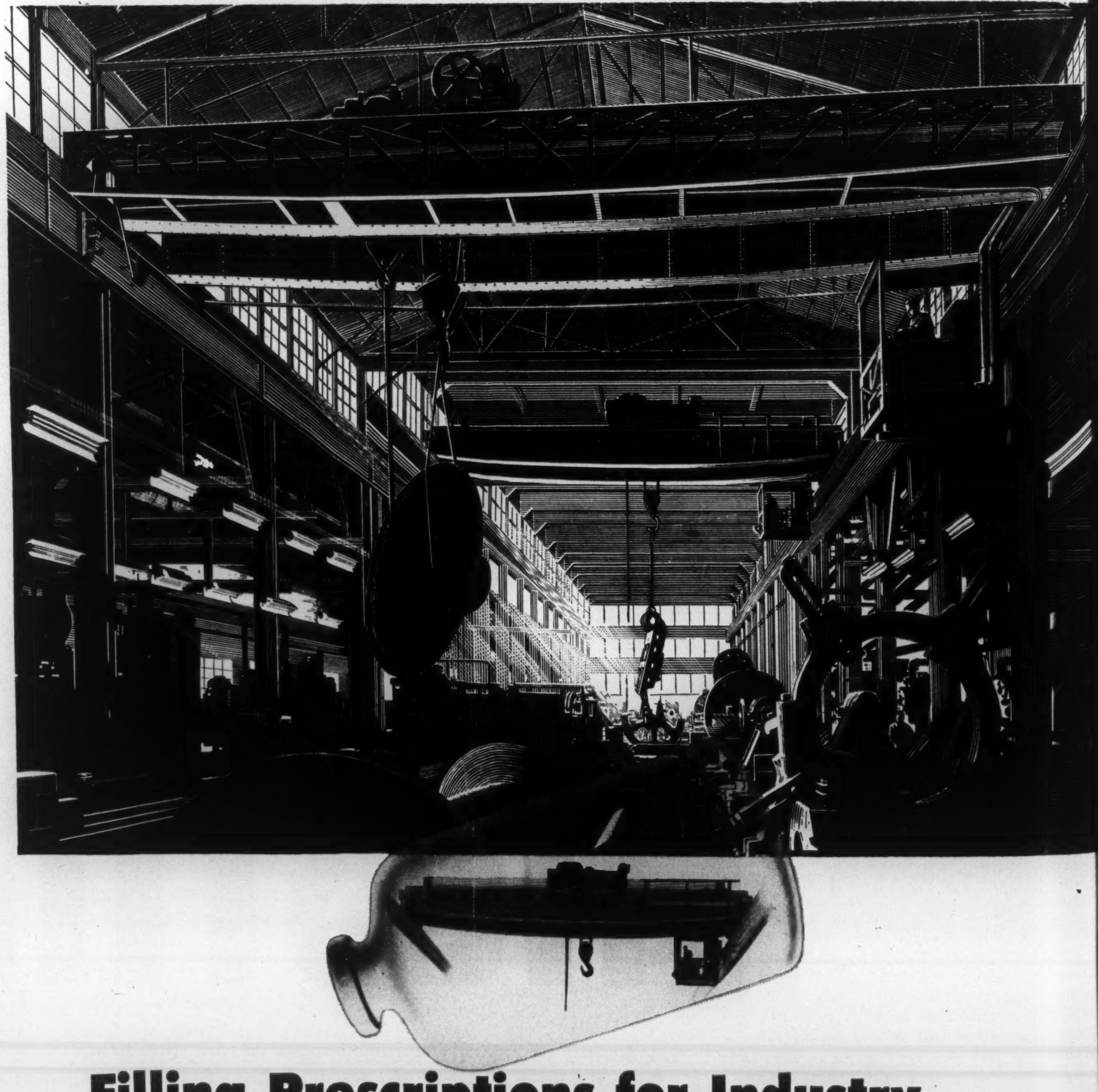

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LONDON LETTER

Even Britons Think $72 A Night Too Much for Government Guests

By P. O'D.

London.

QUITE a lot of unfavorable criticism — not all of it fair, perhaps —has been aroused by the report of the Committee on Estimates on the operation of the government's own private hotel for the entertainment of distinguished guests from abroad. Even for a government with the talent of this one for running up costs, the expenses in this case do seem to be startlingly high. On the other hand, it must be admitted that it was never expected to run the hotel at anything but a loss. The criticism is directed at the size of the loss and some of the expenses.

In a first-class West End hotel or restaurant the permitted maximum charge for a dinner is a dollar, plus a house charge of $1.25 when there is music and dancing. At 2, Park Street, Mayfair, the government hotel, the average cost of a dinner is $3.75, plus about $6 for wines and cigars.

There is, of course, no question of breaking the law. A guest is a guest and not a customer. But in these days of presumably universal austerity it does make the poor ordinary citizen open wide his haggard eyes. So also does the statement that the average cost per guest per night works out at well over $72—especially as some of the guests, it seems, insisted on paying for their accommodation. Not many, I fancy.

Sponsors for the idea of a government hotel point out that at the time it was opened, in the spring of last year, there was an acute shortage of hotel accommodation in London, and it was necessary to find or establish some place for the suitable entertainment of distinguished Dominion and foreign visitors. In this respect it has rendered useful service. There have been times when it has been nearly full, though never quite full and usually less than half.

When it comes to entertaining, governments no less than private persons like to do the thing handsomely. But what the Committee on Estimates asks is whether it is necessary to do it on quite so lavish a scale, whether indeed it is now necessary to have a private hotel at all, in view of the steady improvement of the hotel situation in London, and whether, if an official hostlery is considered desirable, it need be one quite so large and expensive to maintain.

The Committee also suggests that the present hotel might be run more economically if there were some incentive to economy—as if there ever could be in such an establishment! Or in any other State enterprise, for that matter. One even feels rather shabby in making the suggestion. Hospitality is a charming and admirable virtue. And if it does come a little high — well, so does almost everything else in these times.

"A Very Durable Old Lady"

SOME years ago on a visit to Hampton Court I had pointed out to me a very old lady said to be the oldest resident of that gorgeous and romantic palace. She was Miss Millicent Gordon, the daughter of Lord Henry Gordon, a son of the ninth Marquess of Huntly. Her father was granted rooms there by Queen Victoria shortly after her accession. When he died in 1865 the grant was confirmed to his daughters for their lifetime. Miss Gordon has just died, at the age of 104. She had lived at Hampton Court for over 100 years.

Mere longevity is in itself perhaps not especially notable, but there is surely something impressive about a whole century spent in such surroundings. Besides, Miss Gordon had met most of the famous people of her long day, and knew many of them intimately. Her memory of them seems to have remained clear and vivid almost to the end.

One of her cherished recollections was of being as a child picked up with her sister by the Duchess of Gloucester, who took them into her carriage during a visit to Hampton Court. And that particular Duchess of Gloucester, was the daughter of George III. She remembered also a visit of Lord Cardigan to her mother just before he left for the Crimean War and the charge of the Light Brigade.

If the happiness of old age is very largely a matter of accumulated memories, what an interesting store she had! And if one is given a century to spend in a place, what a fascinating place in which to do it! But also, if accounts of living conditions there are to be believed, what an exceedingly uncomfortable one! This must have been a very durable old lady.

Just Cricket

SOME serious heart - searching among cricket-fans has been induced by the results of the Test matches with New Zealand—the lack of results, one should say. Having come all these many thousands of miles to engage in combat (if cricket can ever be so described) with the native champions, the New Zealanders can go home with the comforting knowledge that they did not lose a single one of the four matches. But neither did they win one. Nobody won. Nobody even looked like winning.

It may be that there is something rather vulgar about the desire to win. It may be that the game is everything, the game and the spirit in which it is played. And nothing could be jollier and more friendly than the spirit of those four matches. Everybody seemed to be having a wonderful time—even the spectators who sat in the grilling heat to watch the unhurried progress to the inevitable draw.

The true cricket spirit is probably something that we Canadians will never really understand. We are an impatient people. We like plenty of action, some sort of decision, and no undue delay in reaching it.

The idea of a match taking three days is to us sufficiently repellent. But the idea of coming 12,000 miles or so and playing a whole series of them without arriving at a decision at all—well, this is where I for one step quietly and reverently out, like a man who has got by mistake into a foreign church and is anxious to slip away without disturbing the congregation. Let 'em sleep!

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

British Failure To Sell More, Or U.S. Refusal To Buy?

IS NOT the cartoon "A Costly Business" (S.N., Aug. 23), rather shoddy propaganda?

Incomplete portrayal of a situation is always cheap. It may even be vicious; and your cartoon would appear to have the latter quality. Could it not have ranged along with the other gangsters the rather bulky one—Excessive Cost of All Kinds of Equipment Due to American Policy of Inflation? And is Uncle Sam, standing under "World Markets", really the pathetic figure pictured?

America, through its tariffs, has refused to buy more than a fraction of what it sells, and the issue of freedom of trade has on the whole been ignored by the American Press. (In nine months' stay in the United States I did not once come upon a discussion in the popular press of this factor in the world trade picture.) Americans have no idea how determinedly foreign goods are kept out of their sight. They know that once or twice a year they may be vouchsafed a British film, and that they must come up to Canada to see in any amount English china, Scottish and English woollens and Irish linens. But as yet they do not question such a situation or identify it in any way with the present economic crisis. They are not encouraged to do so.

They are not as yet aware of the effect of American policy upon trade. But the rest of the world is, we as Canadians are, and so, I think, is your cartoonist.

Cannot the major factors of a situation be recognized in a presentation of that situation in your pages?

Calgary. MARY J. GRANT

Makes a Point

I AM WONDERING if the criticism that Great Britain is not producing manufactured goods efficiently and consequently not selling enough to the dollar countries, is quite fair? Are we giving the British every encouragement, or are we handicapping them by tariffs? Do we, particularly our manufacturers and labor unions, seriously want British goods imported?

Is it not true that both Canada and the United States operate plants in Britain? Are we to assume that these plants are also not efficiently operated? Is it not also true that the British have plants in Canada? Are they efficiently operated?

Morden, Man. R. W. CUMMING

Cartoon Amuses

I WAS a little amused at the cartoon in the August 30 issue of S.N., and was reminded of a case which arose in Whitby some years ago. A farmer was summoned for a breach of the Lord's Day Act in that he had operated his farm on that day. The farmer was a "Seventh Day Adventist" and his defence was that he had no choice but to work on Sunday, for the Divine command was (as your cartoonist so rightly quotes) "Six days shalt thou labor", and on the seventh (Sabbath) day "Thou shalt do no manner of work".

Therefore, he claimed, if he obeyed the command to refrain from work on the seventh day, he must also obey the equally imperative command to work on all the remaining six days of the week. It is to be hoped that this idea will not spread too far as it would seriously interfere with the "long week end" of the privileged few—the others don't count—they are but "Hewers of wood and drawers of water" anyway.

Toronto. HARRY PERKINS

Encouraging Thrift

AN ARTICLE by George Gilbert in S.N. August 7, 1948, entitled "Should Dominion Government Sell Annuities Below Cost?" deals with the change in the interest rate from 4 to 3 per cent which is used in the calculation of the rates for Dominion Government annuities. This new rate was put into effect by Order-in-Council Bill No. 343 which went into effect April 18, 1948. To my knowledge this bill was not discussed in Parliament nor was any independent commission authorized to investigate its advisability.

The advertising literature put out by the Department of Labor advocates the purchase of Government annuities as a means of protection for Canadians in advanced years, and the Act itself states "that it is in the public interest that habits of thrift be promoted and that the people of Canada be encouraged and aided thereto, so that provisions may be made for old age." What sort of provision is made when income is reduced in the face of the permanent advanced cost of living? When the bill came into effect in 1908 (eggs were selling at from 15 to 20 cents per dozen!) it was decided that 4 per cent would give a reasonable standard of living. How do they argue that 3 per cent will do the same in 1949 (when eggs will level off to 60 or 70 cents per dozen)?

The officials have lost sight of the purpose of the Act. The result is that people are actually turning to the insurance companies for annuities as they say they can now get better terms than this 3 per cent Government rate will give. This does not sound healthy to me.

What disturbs me most is that the officials of the Department of Labor can change an Act of this nature by Order-in-Council without a report on advisability from a duly authorized Parliamentary Commission.

Montreal. E. L. MILES

Do We Need "Dominion"?

REFERRING to Ottawa View (S.N., Aug. 16), technically or legally speaking, "the name of our country is (*not*) a matter of personal choice."

Queen Victoria declared, under Section 3 of the B.N.A. Act that "the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall form and be one Dominion *under the name of Canada*" (my italics). Probably the use of the name Dominion of Canada resulted from the fact that to those alive before Confederation "Canada" meant what is now Ontario and Quebec.

I can remember my grandmother saying as late as 1900, on leaving Halifax to visit Boston and New York, "I'm coming back by way of Canada this time", meaning that she would visit Toronto on her return journey. And a young army officer said to me on a train in New Brunswick in 1944: "We New Brunswickers have nothing in common with the Canadians." A silly opinion—but significant of the meaning the word still had for some people.

Naturally, after 1867 persons wishing to make clear that they meant the country as a whole would say: "Dominion of Canada." Although it is foolish to think that "Dominion" connotes inferiority, I must say that "Canada" looks and sounds to me more impressive.

Calgary. W. KENT POWER, K.C.

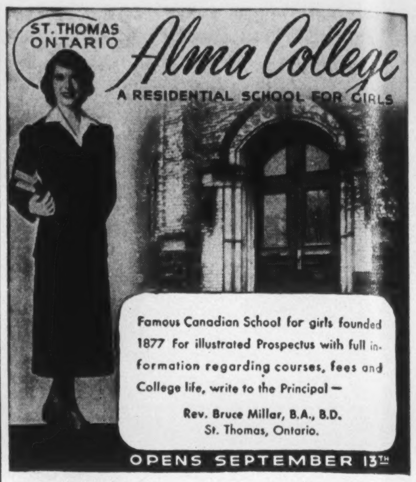
Defence of Dr. Hunter

IN YOUR issue of August 16, a person who signs his name "Four Freedoms" commends your editorial on the dismissal of Dr. George Hunter, M.A., B.Sc., D. Sc., F.R.S.C. from his position as head of the Department of Biochemistry, University of Alberta, and questions whether his case is being taken up by the Association for Civil Liberties.

Your readers may be interested to know that the Association, in cooperation with a group of university professors, has been actively investigating Dr. Hunter's case since the time of his dismissal, to ascertain whether there has been an infringement of academic freedom. At the moment, the Association is awaiting a report from a special committee of the Faculty Relations Committee of the University of Alberta set up to inquire into the circumstances of his discharge.

Needless to say, if the facts establish that there was a violation of academic freedom, appropriate steps will be taken by the Association on Dr. Hunter's behalf.

Toronto. IRVING HIMEL
Executive Secretary,
Assoc. for Civil Liberties



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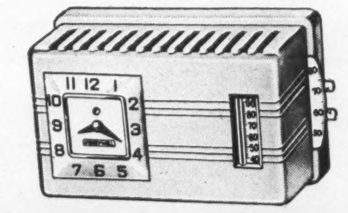

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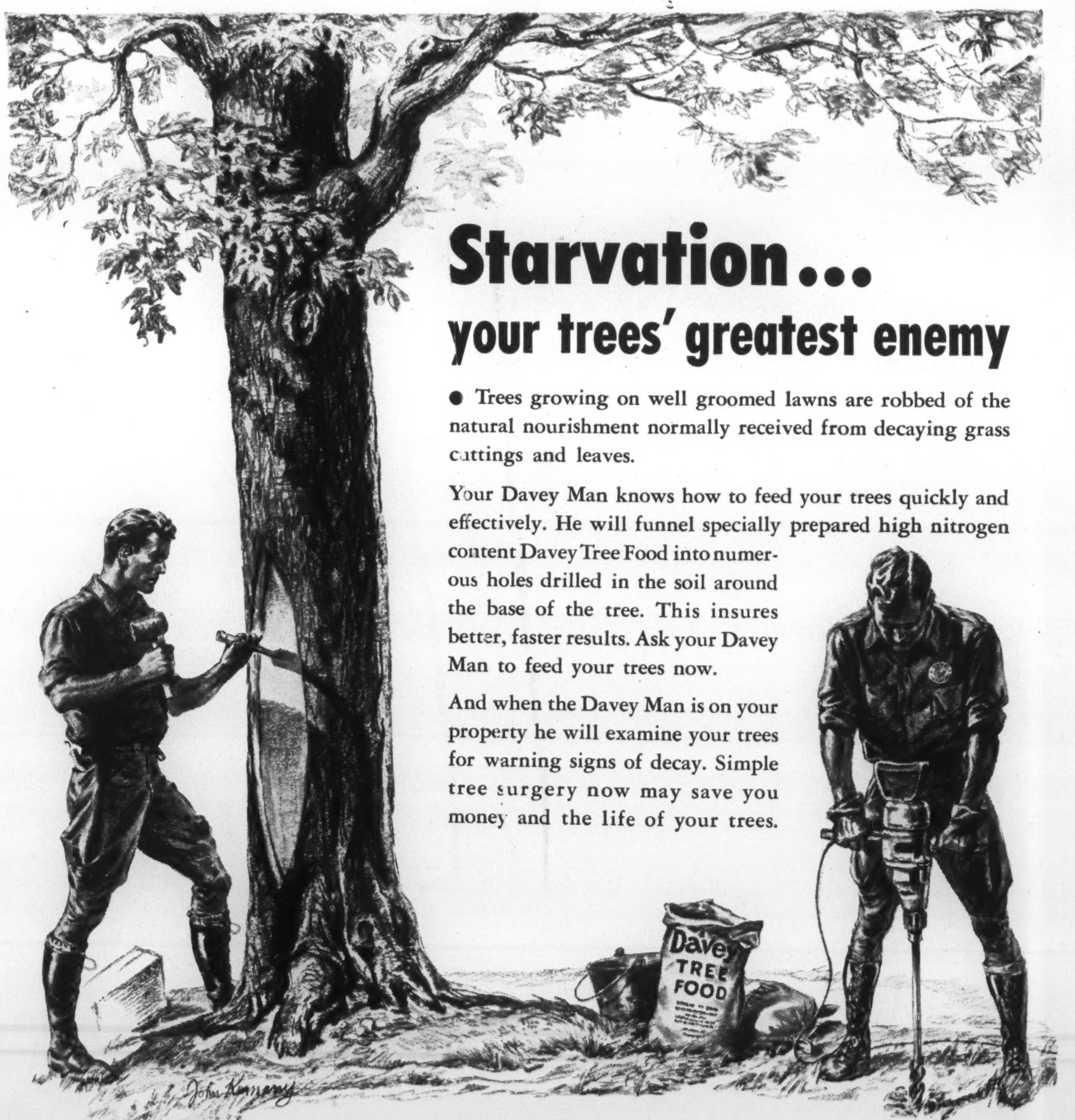

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LIGHTER · SIDE

Entrance Economics

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

A FRIEND of mine, a Mrs. McVitty, recently had an interesting conversation with her twelve-year-old daughter Thelma on the subject of international economics. She described the discussion in detail and I am passing it on in the hope that it will clarify the subject for readers who are, if possible, even more confused than Mrs. McVitty.

It seems that Thelma had come across an advertisement describing a live lapel chameleon. This fascinating gadget came complete with chain, pin and feeding instructions at a cost of only one dollar. "With its darting tongue and eyes that open and shut it will fill all your schoolmates with envy and admiration" the advertisement concluded. Thelma had immediately hurried to her mother for a dollar and according to Mrs. McVitty the subsequent conversation ran something like this:

Mrs. McVitty: It isn't any use sending a dollar, because a Canadian dollar isn't negotiable in the American market.

Thelma: You mean that a Canadian dollar isn't as good as an American dollar?

Mrs. McVitty: Not at all. A Canadian dollar is exactly as good as an American dollar. This means that it will buy only about three-quarters of a dollar of a live chameleon. You see one of the first rules of economics is that things that are equal to the same thing are never equal to each other.

Thelma: Then why can't I send an American dollar?

Mrs. McVitty: That would be all right if you could get hold of one. Supposing, however, that a million Canadian school children decided that they wanted live lapel chameleons. If this happened Finance Minister Abbott would take fright and place import restrictions on lapel chameleons and probably on steel, machinery, oil and Texan tomatoes.

Thelma: Then where can I get a lapel chameleon?

MRS. McVITTY: Not in the dollar bloc I'm afraid. Of course there is still the sterling area to consider. In its present state of economic crisis England would probably welcome an order for a million lapel chameleons. The only difficulty I can see here is that England probably hasn't a million chameleons on hand.

Thelma: Does that mean I can't have a lapel chameleon?

Mrs. McVitty: Not necessarily. There is no reason why England shouldn't place a million-dollar chameleon order in Indonesia or Malaya. This would strengthen economic relations at a critical anti-Communist point and probably cause Stalin to hesitate before attacking Marshal Tito and precipitating a third world war. The only difficulty here is that American businessmen have recently become alert to foreign markets and they might resent having the chameleon market taken over by the British government and financed with dollars bought in New York. There would almost certainly be a price war and British importers would complain either that the United States market had forced the price up so high that it wasn't worth their while to buy chameleons or else that they had cut it down so low that they couldn't compete in selling them. This would stir up a lot of bad feeling between the sterling and the dollar blocs. In fact things might easily get so bad that Stalin would be encouraged to attack Tito, with resultant world chaos.

THELMA: Then if I can't have a lapel chameleon, can I have a nickel for a popsicle?

Mrs. McVitty: I have an even better idea. Don't you think that a lapel armadillo might be even more likely to excite the envy and admiration of your schoolmates than a lapel chameleon? An armadillo market would suit the British government splendidly, since all it should have to do would be to arrange a bilateral treaty with Argentina, perhaps on a goods-for-goods barter basis, with so many English flounders for so many Argentinian armadillos. Of course there's the possibility that Washington would resent the bilateral armadillo treaty on the ground that it was an aggravation of a deep-seated maladjustment. In that case what is to prevent the British government from developing a home market of small live lapel flounders? Or as an alternative . . .

Thelma: But I don't want a lapel armadillo or a lapel flounder, I want a lapel chameleon.

Mrs. McVitty: As I was saying, there's an alternative. Only you must always remember, of course, the second rule of economics, which is that there is always an alternative and the alternative inevitably leads to ruin and world chaos.

THELMA: Listen, Mom, if I could get hold of an American dollar—

Mrs. McVitty: It wouldn't do you a bit of good. You'd just find yourself faced by dwindling resources and a mounting deficit and end up with a dollar gap. However, to get back to the alternative, which would be for England to devalue the pound sterling. In that case she will either step up productivity, learn efficient methods of salesmanship and expand her U.S. chameleon market; or she will find herself lying flat on her back watching a million lapel chameleons crawling across a low gold ceiling.

Thelma: Then can't I get a lapel chameleon *anywhere?*

Mrs. McVitty: Of course you can get a chameleon. All we have to do is sneak across to Buffalo and buy one. We'll probably be held up at the border for transporting illegal livestock and we may be kept in quarantine for a week while they investigate us for psittacosis, but that's a small price to pay when you consider the alternative.

Thelma: You mean ruin and world chaos?

Mrs. McVitty: Exactly. And now that you've learned your lesson so well here's an undervalued and non-fluctuating Canadian nickel to buy yourself a popsicle.

• •

The Sugar-Robbers In Jan Hendriks' Barn

By M. G. P.

Groesbeek, Netherlands.

THE municipal authorities of the little Dutch town of Groesbeek have had a bee in their legal bonnet lately, and the outcome is one of Holland's strangest laws: that no beehive may be kept within a six-mile radius of the town.

Behind this law lies the odd story of Jan Hendriks' barn and the sugar-robbers.

It began during the days of Holland's sugar-rationing—now ended—when a teaspoonful of this sweet commodity had an untold value.

One thousand pounds of sugar were kept in Jan Hendriks' barn—the area's distribution centre.

One day an adventurous drone from a nearby hive, guided by an impish instinct, saw in the barn a gap which, he discovered, gave him access to a new paradise.

In he went, and when he left his swollen tummy was full of sweet satisfaction.

Being a socially-minded sort of drone, he did not hesitate to broadcast his discovery in the secret code of the bees. The result was that the Groesbeek beemasters lost control of their millions and millions of charges, who left their dwellings to settle in the new El Dorado.

When Jan Hendriks came home his sugar was covered by a thick layer of humming bees, busily sucking away to their hearts' content.

Then came the Great Debate. How to get rid of the bees without damaging the sugar? After much discussion Jan decided to smoke them out. He did.

But not until the bees had eaten every ounce of the sugar.

Now the police had a difficult problem to solve.

Who was to blame? Jan Hendriks, who had kept the sugar in an open barn? Or the beemasters who had not been able to exercise their influence on the bees during the crisis?

Jan Hendriks wanted indemnification for the loss of his sugar; the beemasters for their loss of "beepower"—for many did not survive Jan's smoke screens.

Jan did not get the indemnification he wanted.

Had he not given free entrance to the bees?

But the beemasters did not win either, for the town passed the "no-hive" law—and they have all had to move from Groesbeek.

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Dullest Press In The World Makes Handsome Profit

Though it carries few photos and fewer advertisements, and no stories of crime, scandal or accident, the Soviet press sells out every day—indeed, used copies of the leading papers sometimes sell "second-hand" for three times the original price!

Here is the story of how this press is made up, of its three million correspondents, its editorial salaries up to $20,000 a year, its copy of Life magazine, and other little-known facts; and a guess as to why people read it, whether they like it or not.

Most of the material has come from the *Politische Rundschau*, Zurich, translated and amplified by Stephen Alexander, a European writer lately arrived in Canada.

THE fact that the main task of the Soviet press is not to give news but to control the people in the interests of the governing Communist Party at once makes it an utterly different press from that of the Western countries. And right here one should note how closely tied in with this control is the boasted literacy campaign of the Soviets.

From being 80 per cent illiterate in the days of the Tsarism, the state of the population has been changed to one of over 80 per cent literacy. But this effort was not aimed at setting people's minds free; rather its purpose was to make them more amenable to complete thought-control through a press (and radio) which would tell them only what the ruling party wanted them to know.

With the spread of literacy, and under the sponsorship of the state, the growth of the press in Russia has been phenomenal: from 809 papers with a circulation of 1,401,000 in 1913 to 6,500 papers with a total circulation of 31,000,000 today. Yet far from enough copies are printed, and second-hand papers will fetch up to three times the new price!

The news emphasis is the exact opposite of that which has become common in the Western press. The Soviet press prints no news whatever of crime, scandal, traffic accidents or the doings of the new "high society" of the country. Its substitute for this is a sharp criticism, which it will mete out—under instruction of course—even to the highest functionaries of the party.

Press Holds Whip

This "sword of Damocles" which is suspended over all but Stalin, is a vital part of the Soviet system of control. It is used to frighten bureaucrats into greater exertion, and to expose corrupt officials and "saboteurs" of national reconstruction. This is the "whip." The "candy" part of the old technique is to praise new "heroes of labor."

This function of the press gives its 3,000,000 correspondents in all parts of the country—mostly workers or peasants doing the job on the side—a very special control and influence in their own factory, farm or district, where their power of denunciation is feared and their power of praise courted. In smaller places the correspondent of the big city paper may also be editor of the local sheet. He will usually be in the closest contact with the local secretary of the party, or may even hold this job himself.

Most of the papers are very dull and heavy reading, with few photos to relieve the solid mass of type—though quite a few sharp and witty caricatures are used. News is never published merely because it may be interesting: entertainment comes last in the Soviet press. Serialized novels in the Western manner are quite unknown. Good lyrics are, however, often presented, as well as scientific and cultural matter of a high standard. This is written by members of various academies, and on the whole could be considered similar to a University Extension correspondence course.

Foreign news is derived entirely from the Tass agency, which also subscribes to the services of various Western press agencies, from which it uses excerpts which serve its purpose. The censorship invariably causes delay, so that Soviet "news" would seem stale by our standards.

About two-thirds of the Soviet press appears in the Russian language, the remainder in 69 different local tongues, among them those of remote peoples of Central Asia who before the Revolution possessed no literature of their own.

Pravda (*The Truth*) is considered the ancestor of the whole Soviet press. It was first published on May 5, 1912, under the Tsarist regime, and this date is celebrated annually as "press day." Lenin and Stalin were members of its editorial board from the first day; Kalinin and Molotov joined later.

In these early times *Pravda* suffered from a chronic shortage of funds, as well as from the activities of the police who confiscated on the average every eighth edition. Originally published in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), the paper moved with the government to Moscow. Here it occupies today an eight-story building, and with 36 linotype machines and 19 modern presses can get out its Moscow edition in three hours. Matrices are sent by air to Leningrad, Kuibishev, Sverdlovsk, Vladivostok and other main cities, where local editions of *Pravda* are published.

Pravda's Set-Up

With the prestige given to its views by its sub-title "Organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolshevik)" the chief news items and the leading editorial in *Pravda* are broadcast each day at midnight by Moscow Radio, at dictation-speed, for other newspapers throughout the country to copy. As a final and rather un-Communist point: *Pravda* makes a daily profit of half a million roubles, or say $50,000.

In the *Pravda* building two other newspapers and some 20 magazines are published, including as perhaps the most interesting one called *Ogmiok* (*The Little Flame*) obviously styled after *Life* magazine.

The editor-in-chief of *Pravda*, currently M. J. Victorov, draws a salary of $1600 a month and directs a staff of 430 editors and clerks. A *Pravda* commentator earns about $800 a month, reporters from $300 to $400, on space rates. Only one in four of the editorial staff is a party member, though all must be confirmed by the Central Committee of the party.

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Now recorded music is *still more glorious* with added clarity, depth and color! And these finer, non-breakable records cost only 75¢ for popular, $1.25 for Red Seal . . . *and they wear up to 10 times longer than* ordinary records!

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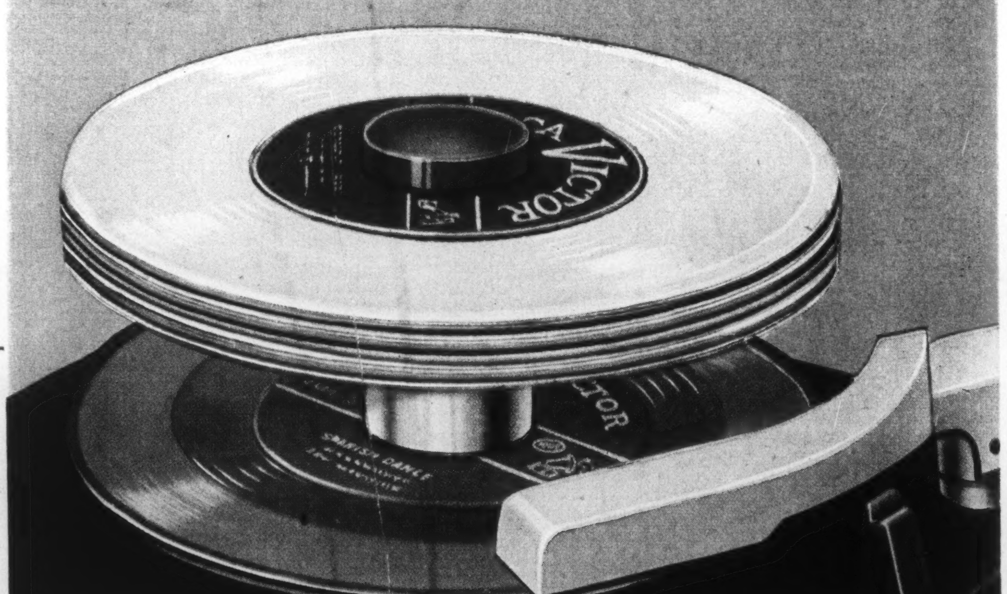

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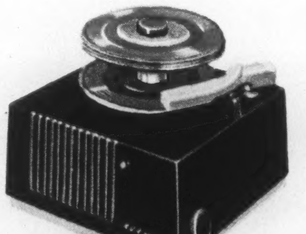

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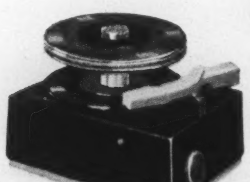
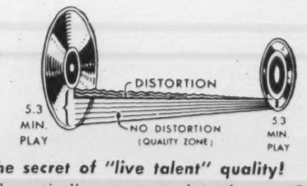


AUTOMATIC PLAYER ATTACHMENT

This amazingly low-priced automatic player can be quickly and easily connected to any radio or radio-phonograph. What's more, a simple switch enables you to enjoy both 45 rpm and 78 rpm records through your present radio-phonograph. Model 9JY **$29.95**



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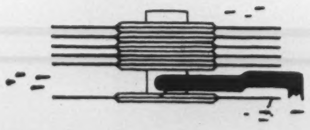

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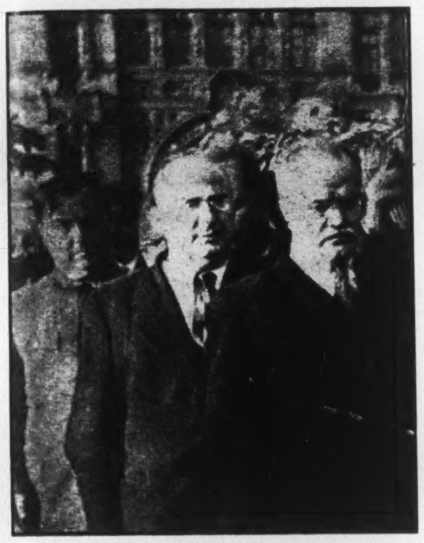
Staff members can spend their paid holidays at resorts in the Crimea, so that all in all, they enjoy something of a princely life compared to that of the workers they "serve."

Izvestia (*The News*—there is an old Moscow saying that there is "no news in *The Truth* and no truth in *The News*") is published by the Supreme Soviet, and considered the official organ of the government, whereas *Pravda* is the organ of the party—a distinction which the outsider may consider extremely fine-drawn.

It has a daily circulation of two million copies though, again, it publishes no light material whatever. In fact, about two-thirds of its contents may consist of a speech by Stalin or some other top leader, or articles on the state budget or industrial and agricultural problems. It gives at most a quarter of its space to foreign affairs, and makes no mention of commerce or foreign trade.

Significantly *Izvestia* publishes news from Czechoslovakia and other



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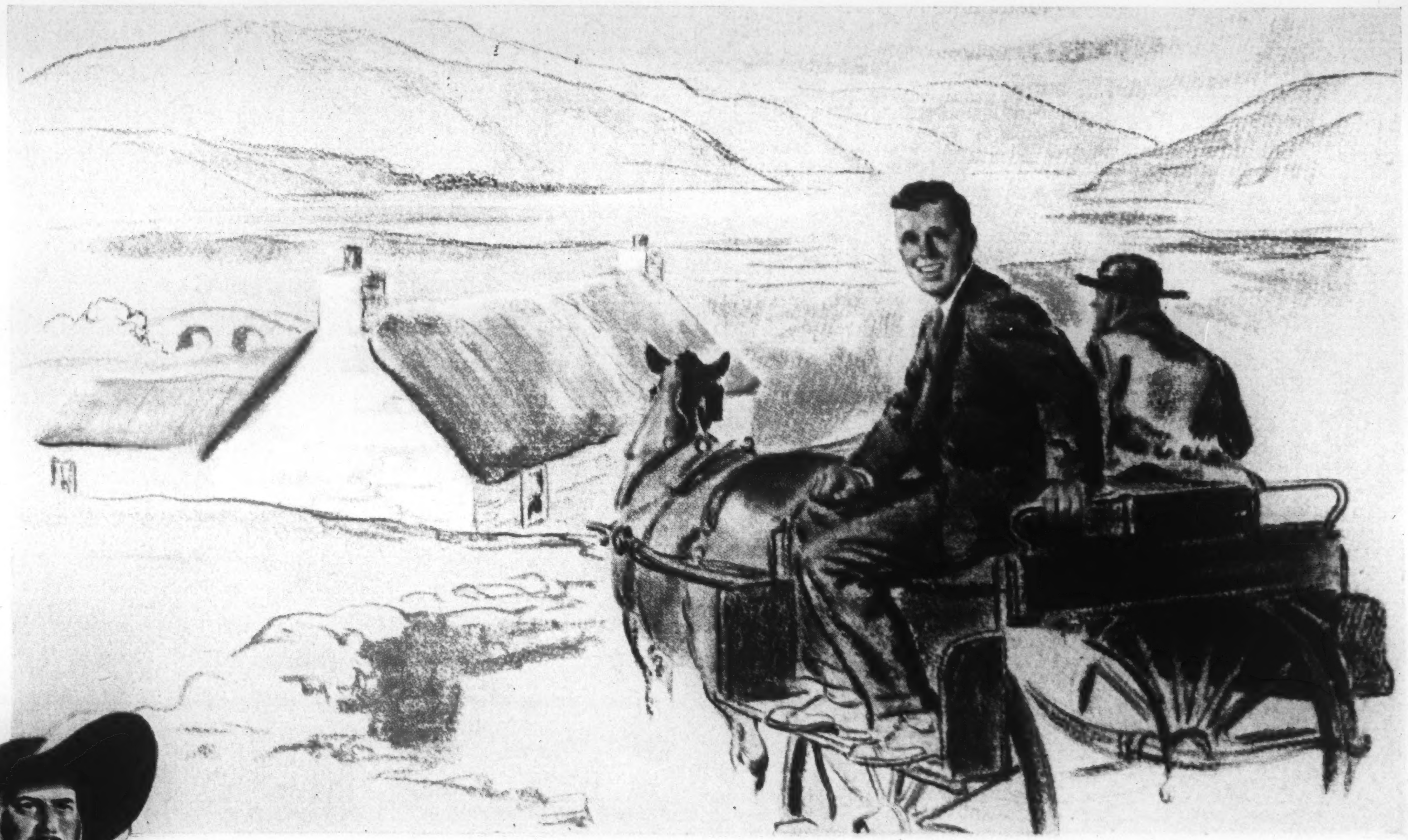

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Dullest Press In The World Makes Handsome Profit

Though it carries few photos and fewer advertisements, and no stories of crime, scandal or accident, the Soviet press sells out every day—indeed, used copies of the leading papers sometimes sell "second-hand" for three times the original price!

Here is the story of how this press is made up, of its three million correspondents, its editorial salaries up to $20,000 a year, its copy of Life magazine, and other little-known facts; and a guess as to why people read it, whether they like it or not.

Most of the material has come from the *Politische Rundschau*, Zurich, translated and amplified by Stephen Alexander, a European writer lately arrived in Canada.

THE fact that the main task of the Soviet press is not to give news but to control the people in the interests of the governing Communist Party at once makes it an utterly different press from that of the Western countries. And right here one should note how closely tied in with this control is the boasted literacy campaign of the Soviets.

From being 80 per cent illiterate in the days of the Tsarism, the state of the population has been changed to one of over 80 per cent literacy. But this effort was not aimed at setting people's minds free; rather its purpose was to make them more amenable to complete thought-control through a press (and radio) which would tell them only what the ruling party wanted them to know.

With the spread of literacy, and under the sponsorship of the state, the growth of the press in Russia has been phenomenal: from 809 papers with a circulation of 1,401,000 in 1913 to 6,500 papers with a total circulation of 31,000,000 today. Yet far from enough copies are printed, and second-hand papers will fetch up to three times the new price!

The news emphasis is the exact opposite of that which has become common in the Western press. The Soviet press prints no news whatever of crime, scandal, traffic accidents or the doings of the new "high society" of the country. Its substitute for this is a sharp criticism, which it will mete out—under instruction of course—even to the highest functionaries of the party.

Press Holds Whip

This "sword of Damocles" which is suspended over all but Stalin, is a vital part of the Soviet system of control. It is used to frighten bureaucrats into greater exertion, and to expose corrupt officials and "saboteurs" of national reconstruction. This is the "whip." The "candy" part of the old technique is to praise new "heroes of labor."

This function of the press gives its 3,000,000 correspondents in all parts of the country—mostly workers or peasants doing the job on the side—a very special control and influence in their own factory, farm or district, where their power of denunciation is feared and their power of praise courted. In smaller places the correspondent of the big city paper may also be editor of the local sheet. He will usually be in the closest contact with the local secretary of the party, or may even hold this job himself.

Most of the papers are very dull and heavy reading, with few photos to relieve the solid mass of type—though quite a few sharp and witty caricatures are used. News is never published merely because it may be interesting: entertainment comes last in the Soviet press. Serialized novels in the Western manner are quite unknown. Good lyrics are, however, often presented, as well as scientific and cultural matter of a high standard. This is written by members of various academies, and on the whole could be considered similar to a University Extension correspondence course.

Foreign news is derived entirely from the Tass agency, which also subscribes to the services of various Western press agencies, from which it uses excerpts which serve its purpose. The censorship invariably causes delay, so that Soviet "news" would seem stale by our standards.

About two-thirds of the Soviet press appears in the Russian language, the remainder in 69 different local tongues, among them those of remote peoples of Central Asia who before the Revolution possessed no literature of their own.

Pravda (*The Truth*) is considered the ancestor of the whole Soviet press. It was first published on May 5, 1912, under the Tsarist regime, and this date is celebrated annually as "press day." Lenin and Stalin were members of its editorial board from the first day; Kalinin and Molotov joined later.

In these early times *Pravda* suffered from a chronic shortage of funds, as well as from the activities of the police who confiscated on the average every eighth edition. Originally published in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), the paper moved with the government to Moscow. Here it occupies today an eight-story building, and with 36 linotype machines and 19 modern presses can get out its Moscow edition in three hours. Matrices are sent by air to Leningrad, Kuibishev, Sverdlovsk, Vladivostok and other main cities, where local editions of *Pravda* are published.

Pravda's Set-Up

With the prestige given to its views by its sub-title "Organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolshevik)" the chief news items and the leading editorial in *Pravda* are broadcast each day at midnight by Moscow Radio, at dictation-speed, for other newspapers throughout the country to copy. As a final and rather un-Communist point: *Pravda* makes a daily profit of half a million roubles, or say $50,000.

In the *Pravda* building two other newspapers and some 20 magazines are published, including as perhaps the most interesting one called *Ogmiok* (*The Little Flame*) obviously styled after *Life* magazine.

The editor-in-chief of *Pravda*, currently M. J. Victorov, draws a salary of $1600 a month and directs a staff of 430 editors and clerks. A *Pravda* commentator earns about $800 a month, reporters from $300 to $400, on space rates. Only one in four of the editorial staff is a party member, though all must be confirmed by the Central Committee of the party.

Amazing New RCA VICTOR

Record Playing System now brings you

Better Music at Less Cost

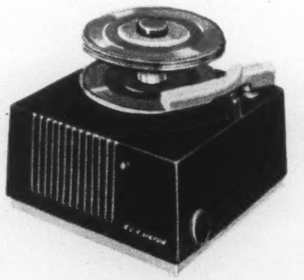
Now recorded music is *still more glorious* with added clarity, depth and color! And these finer, non-breakable records cost only 75¢ for popular, $1.25 for Red Seal . . . *and they wear up to 10 times longer than* ordinary records!

Besides the *tonal beauty* and savings, there are unheard-of conveniences, too! An album of six 12-inch records that weighed 5¼ lbs. now weighs only 12 ounces in the 45 rpm System . . . with colorful, vinyl plastic 6⅞" records that fit an ordinary bookshelf. The changer is the world's fastest . . . plays more than 40 minutes at just one touch of a button.

As soon as you've played the new RCA Victor system, you'll know that here's the beginning of a new era in home musical entertainment. *Stop in at your RCA Victor dealer's and give yourself a demonstration today — it's a thrilling experience!*

First True *Live-Talent* Tone Quality

First record and player ever designed to work together!

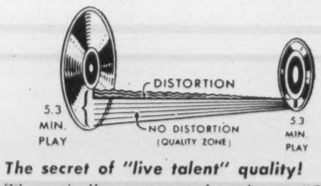


A COMPLETE PHONOGRAPH LESS THAN 10 INCHES SQUARE

Unbelievable — such full tone and volume from a set so small. Plays up to 8 of the new 6⅞ inch vinyl, non-breakable records automatically — more than 40 minutes with one touch of a button. Model 9EY3 **$54.95**

AUTOMATIC PLAYER ATTACHMENT

This amazingly low-priced automatic player can be quickly and easily connected to any radio or radio-phonograph. What's more, a simple switch enables you to enjoy both 45 rpm and 78 rpm records through your present radio-phonograph. Model 9JY **$29.95**



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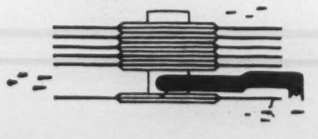
Theoretically, every record can have a "Quality Zone" in which no distortion occurs. Here is the *first* to be recorded entirely in the "Quality Zone". A new speed, size and groove have all made possible a record free from distortion over its entire playing surface. *And there is virtually no surface noise.*



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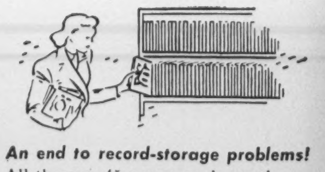

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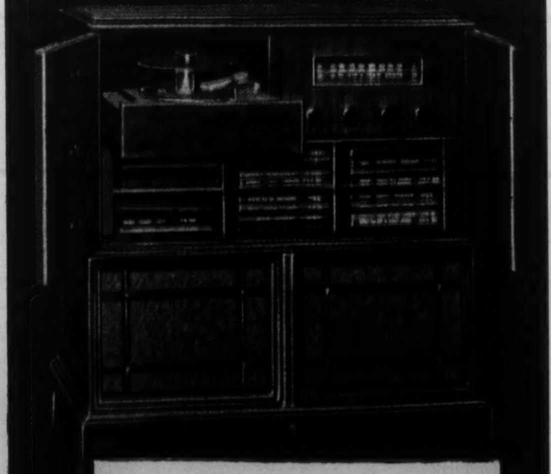

The new 45 rpm system in a traditional console with powerful 9-tube long and short wave radio. Chinese Chippendale design in rich walnut finish. Storage for 216 singles or 24 albums. Model 9-W-91 $299.00

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you can continue to enjoy a full selection of conventional 78 rpm RCA Victor recordings. *All new releases every week, every month, will be issued for the 78 rpm system too!*

All with the famous

Golden Throat

RCA VICTOR

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Staff members can spend their paid holidays at resorts in the Crimea, so that all in all, they enjoy something of a princely life compared to that of the workers they "serve."

Izvestia (*The News*—there is an old Moscow saying that there is "no news in *The Truth* and no truth in *The News*") is published by the Supreme Soviet, and considered the official organ of the government, whereas *Pravda* is the organ of the party—a distinction which the outsider may consider extremely fine-drawn.

It has a daily circulation of two million copies though, again, it publishes no light material whatever. In fact, about two-thirds of its contents may consist of a speech by Stalin or some other top leader, or articles on the state budget or industrial and agricultural problems. It gives at most a quarter of its space to foreign affairs, and makes no mention of commerce or foreign trade.

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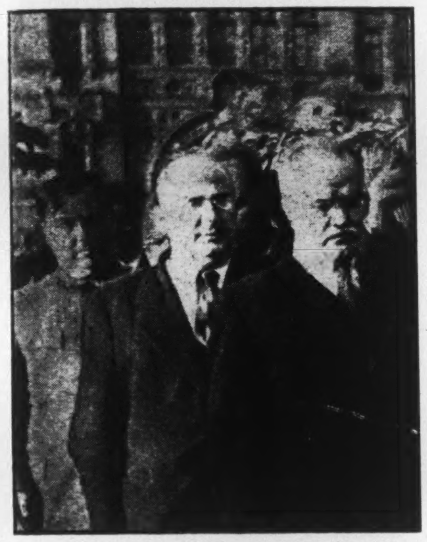

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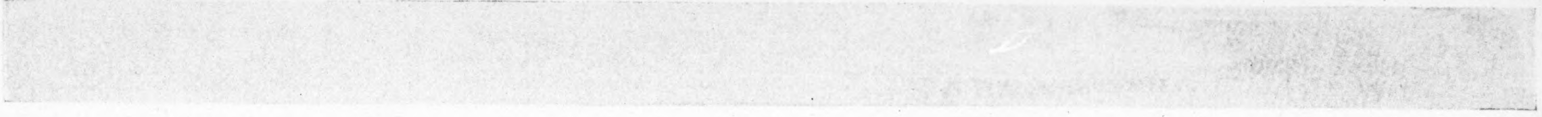

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THE WORLD TODAY

Tito, Bred In Communist Wiles, Defies The Soviet Siege

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WHEN the Soviets lifted the Berlin blockade last spring, this commentary portrayed the step as the first Soviet move to clear the decks for a settlement with Tito, whose heretic denial of Stalin's infallibility had faced the Church of Moscow with its greatest challenge since the Trotskyite schism. That settlement has now clearly received the Kremlin's top priority.

In preparation, besides freeing their hands in Berlin, the Soviets have tapered-off support for the war in Greece; purged the Communist leadership of Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary, the satellites bordering on Yugoslavia; put several thousand technicians, military advisers and agents, as well as a number of shiploads of munitions into Albania; organized a campaign for a united Macedonia, under Bulgarian leadership; shifted their troops menacingly on the vulnerable border of Yugoslavia in Hungary and Rumania; denounced the government of Yugoslavia as an "enemy of the Soviet Union" and declared themselves ready to take "more effective measures" than diplomatic notes to bring it to heel.

Tito, on his part, having been raised in the wiles of Soviet Communism, has parried very effectively, and with sure strategic instinct. Threatened from the north and east, on his landward side, he has sought to assure friendly neighbors to the south and west, on the seaward side through which supplies would have come to him.

He has withdrawn his support from the Greek rebels, and closed his borders to them; and in the Soviet plan for including Salonika in a Macedonian state under the control of Bulgaria Tito has material for a *rapprochement* with Greece. For he needs the port of Salonika as much as Greece does, and is equally opposed to the Cominform's Macedonian scheme, which is aimed at cutting off the southern part of Yugoslavia, to form a solid Communist bridge from Bulgaria across to Albania.

The efforts of Stalin to separate Greece and Yugoslavia may result in pulling them together, if not in confidence, at least in uneasy collaboration. Their national and material interests demand it, and such interests have a way of making themselves felt.

The Greeks, faced with reconstruction of their ruined northland, must welcome Yugoslav transit trade through Salonika. They share with the Serbs an ancient hatred of the Bulgars, once again being encouraged by Russia to make themselves the masters of the Balkans. And they also share with Tito the menace of a Soviet base in Albania, though they are not likely to agree with him on partitioning that country, or on the kind of new government which should be set up there.

The Athens Radio has declared in recent days that the question as to whether the Greek Army should pursue the rebels into Albania was being closely considered; it has also denounced the terrorism being employed against the population of the Northern Epirus, an old Greek *irridenta* within the present Albanian frontiers.

Eye on Albania

Soviet propaganda has been quick to spread a story that the Greek and Yugoslav governments were conspiring to partition Albania. But while Tito gives free rein, and doubtless assistance, to dissident Albanians fleeing to Yugoslavia, to plot revolt against the Stalinist regime of Enver Hoxha, and while one of his earliest objectives must be to remove this menace in his flank, it is extremely doubtful whether he would openly attack Albania and give his Cominform enemies a plausible excuse for counter-attacking to preserve the "integrity and independence" of one of their number.

Tito is more likely instead, to do in Albania exactly what the Cominform countries are trying to do in Yugoslavia, that is to foment sabotage, assassination and revolt, to so upset the country that it will in any case be of little value to the Soviets as a base to use against him.

As a further move to cover his western flank, Tito has sought to improve his relations with Italy, negotiating a broad trade pact with her which will provide him with some of the machinery supplies cut off by the Cominform countries. And beyond Italy, to the West, he has done the same with Britain and the United States.

This has been a delicate shift for Tito to carry through, with Soviet propaganda screaming that the "traitor" was now "cooling his heels in the waiting-rooms of Wall Street bankers." He has to carry with him the convinced Communists of Yugoslavia, the main basis of his early power—those "sound Communist elements" upon which the Soviets counted last year to overthrow Tito through a higher loyalty to the Great Leader in Moscow. But he has also to defeat the Soviet effort to undermine his position through an economic blockade.

Empty Factories

Factory buildings and hydro generating stations built under his five-year plan stand ready, and empty; machinery, turbines and generators for them, ordered but not forthcoming from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary must now be secured from the West. The increased production from his lead mines at Trepca, the greatest in the world, and his copper mines at Bor, greatest in Europe, which is to pay for much of Yugoslavia's industrialization, also demands Western machinery imports. This is the purpose of the loans which Tito has requested from the U.S. Export-Import Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

One of the most interesting angles of the Tito-Stalin feud is the confidence which the Soviet-Cominform leadership placed, first, in the belief that "true" Communists in Yugoslavia would never support Tito in his heresy, and second, in the efficacy of an economic blockade.

A former Hungarian cabinet minister, now a refugee in the United States, has told a diplomatic acquaintance of mine how, when he proposed to take a holiday on the Dalmatian coast just before the Tito-Cominform break last year, he was advised rather mysteriously by Premier Rakosi not to go there. After the break Rakosi, who is "Stalin's man" in Hungary, met him with a knowing smile, and said "now you see what I meant." "However," Rakosi added with supreme confidence, "I think you will be able to take your holiday in Yugoslavia in a month or so, when it is all settled."

When the leaders of the "sound" Communist elements in Yugoslavia—with whom the Soviets undoubtedly had conspired to overthrow Tito—were quickly liquidated by him, and when no groundswell of "true" Communist sentiment rose against Tito in his own country, the Soviets turned to the economic weapon.

This was probably the most urgent purpose of the so-called Council for Economic Aid set up for the Cominform countries early this year, as is indicated by the fact that this council met recently in Sofia at the same time that Cominform military leaders gathered there to plan the new military demonstration against Tito.

The Soviets, it seems, must have believed that Tito would not be able to get economic assistance from the Western powers, because of the bitter feud he had carried on against them over Trieste and his shooting down of American planes, and also because to turn to those "imperialist

M.D. to be—

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But the Doctor was nobody's fool. With his usual foresight he had asked a Canada Life man to suggest a plan that would look after Johnny's education no matter what happened. "An insurance company is like a doctor," he had said, "they can give you a lot of peace of mind, if you have confidence in them."

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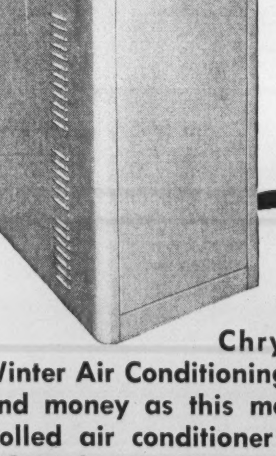

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war-mongers" whom he had denounced so loudly and often would affront his following in Yugoslavia.

But Acheson's reported view, in approving a loan to Tito from the U.S. Export-Import Bank is that, while Tito is a Communist and the United States' aim certainly is not to help Communists, he is challenging Soviet Russia's power and thereby weakening the forces of world Communism. Thus it is only realistic for the U.S. to help him.

The question of whether the Western democratic world should help Tito in his struggle against Soviet Russia, its main opponent today, is similar to the question posed in 1941 of whether we should aid Soviet Russia in her struggle against Nazi Germany, our most dangerous enemy of that time. Our wartime relations with Russia were swept off the plane of realism on to that of emotion by the propaganda of the Communists and fellow-travellers; after this costly lesson, support of Tito is more likely to be kept within its proper limits.

In supporting a small tyrant against a big one, democracy is admittedly walking a fine line. We don't want the Yugoslav people to get the impression that we are supporting Tito's tyranny against their desire

OVERCONFIDENT – Matyas Rakosi, puppet premier and Soviet confidant in Hungary, revealed in private conversation Stalin's confidence, before the break with Tito, that he would not last a month.

for freedom, as many of Stalin's people—especially the millions of war prisoners and D.P.'s whom we contracted to hand back to him—must have believed that we were supporting his tyrannical regime.

Our dilemma is eased, however, by the fact that the great majority of the Yugoslav people seem themselves to have made the same decision that we have, and to be supporting Tito against what they judge to be the greater menace of complete domination by Soviet Russia. Their hope must be the same as ours, that in opposing Stalin, Tito must seek broader support among Yugoslavs, by easing his class warfare policy.

Certainly Tito will not readily admit that he is abandoning Communism. He still claims that he is the true follower of Marx and Lenin, the real international Communist who believes in the free cooperation of equal socialist states. But in rejecting Stalin's order last year to press ahead with the collectivization of his peasants, he began the abandonment of Soviet Communism; and to win wider support among his own people and to produce the goods to carry through his industrialization plan and consolidate this popular support through a better living standard, he will have to abandon it still more.

But it is high time to consider the immediate question of whether Tito can survive to carry through any such change of policy. What of the new Cominform mobilization against him, and the outright Soviet declaration that he is an enemy of the Soviet Union, against whom "more effective measures" will now be used?

The general view, both in Belgrade and in the Western chancelleries, is that the reported movements of Soviet and satellite armed forces around the borders of Yugoslavia are intended to put pressure on her rather than as an actual preparation for invasion. The movements are too well reported. Far too much detail is given of the new positions being taken up by Soviet mechanized divisions in Hungary and Rumania, and of the meeting in full uniform of Cominform military leaders.

The threat of force is standard Soviet policy, in dealing with individuals at home as with states abroad (as in supporting the Communist *coup* in Czechoslovakia last year). But caution is also ingrained in Stalin's policy. He may believe that the Western powers would not aid Tito to the point of going to war to support him; or that Anglo-American economic problems are all-engrossing at present. But he would be acting more in character if he tried another "Greek" war, with infiltration of agents and guerrillas, with sabotage and assassination, than if he simply marched the Red Army into Yugoslavia.

Pattern of Attack

The pattern of events to come would seem to have been foreshadowed in the switching of the aims of the Greek War from the "liberation" of the whole of the country to the setting up of a Macedonian state, to include Salonika and Greek Macedonia, the small section of Macedonia in Bulgaria, and its main part in Southern Yugoslavia. Stalin is trying to get the Bulgarians to do his fighting for him by promising them the headship of this new state, and trying to win Albanian support by promising them border territories they have long claimed, across the line in Yugoslavia.

The Russian tactical aim appears to be to stir up Yugoslavia through fear, offers of good positions to Communist opponents of Tito, economic blockade, sabotage such as the firing of the oil refineries at Fiume recently, and guerrilla warfare in Yugoslav Macedonia, to disrupt Tito's grip on the country. The strategic aim is to outflank him in the south by driving a bridge across from Bulgaria to Albania, securing this Soviet bridgehead on the Mediterranean.

There can be do doubt but that the Soviets are deadly serious about suppressing Tito's defiance to their authority, and it would be a rash prophet who would affirm that Tito can hold his ground against all the means which they will employ against him. Yet he has held out successfully for fifteen months already, and shown himself extremely tough and resourceful.

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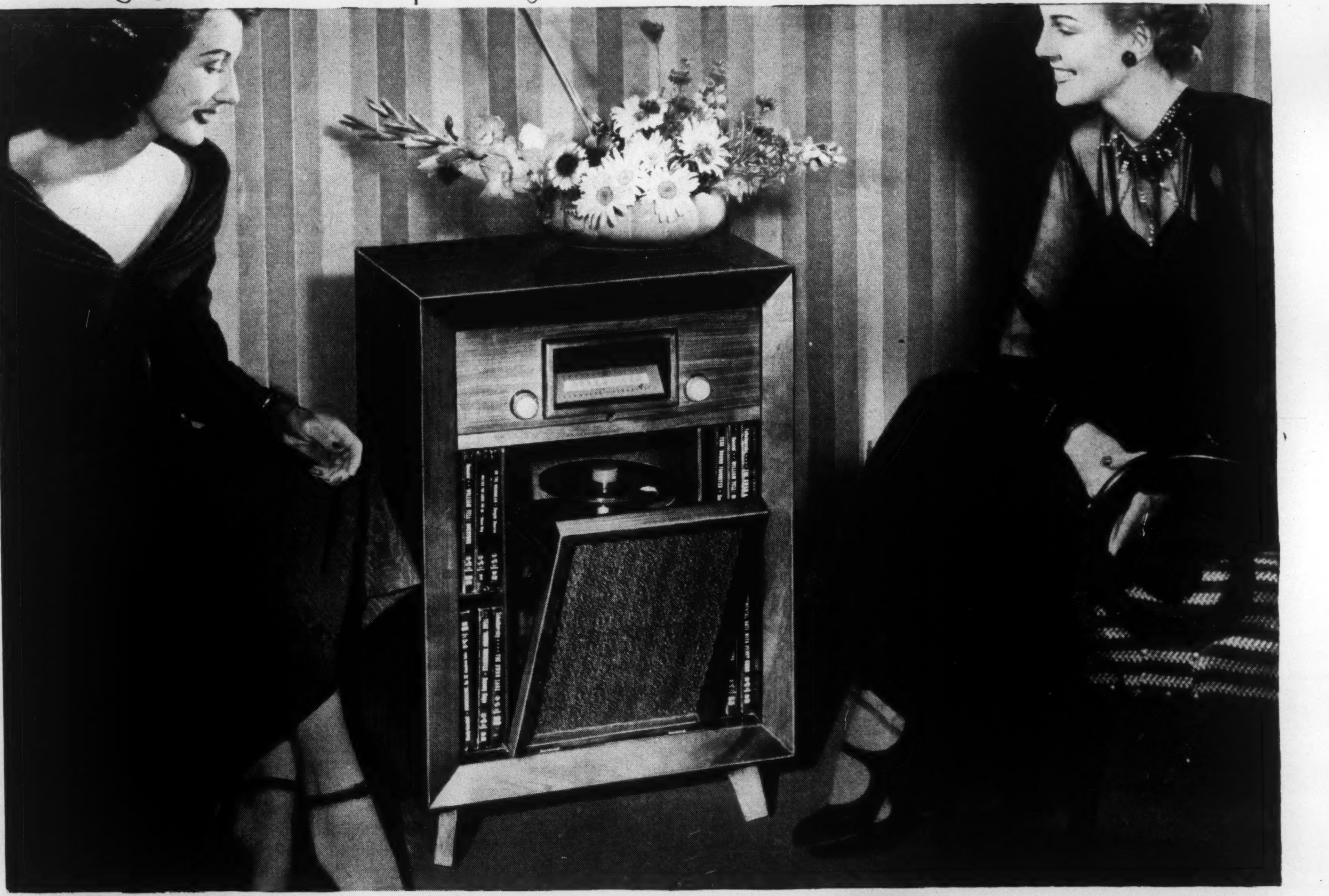

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PORTS OF CALL

Home Of Late President Roosevelt Now Shrine For World Visitors

By HERBERT CAMPBELL

THE quiet village of Hyde Park is again astir with life as travellers from all parts of the world flock to see the home and grave of the late President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the nearby Vanderbilt Mansion and State parks.

The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site is on the New York-Albany Post Road, Route U.S. 9, two miles south of Hyde Park, N.Y., and four miles north of Poughkeepsie. Eighty miles distant from New York City, the site can be reached most conveniently by automobile over the Hendrick Hudson Parkway, the Sawmill River Parkway, and the Taconic State Parkway. Approaches from the west side of the Hudson River are by the Mid-Hudson Bridge at Poughkeepsie or the Rip Van Winkle Bridge at Catskill. Railroad connections can be made on the New York Central at Poughkeepsie.

The home in which the late President was born and lived stands at the edge of a gently rolling plateau overlooking the Hudson River. It is of late Georgian architecture, fronted by a porch with a sweeping balustrade and a small colonnaded portico, quite different from the original large frame, clapboard house purchased by James Roosevelt, his father, in 1867.

During his long term of office the President used his home as a temporary White House on frequent occasions when he withdrew from the confusion of Washington to entertain and confer with foreign dignitaries.

In the hemlock-hedged rose garden just outside the house, the grave of Franklin D. Roosevelt is marked with a simple white marble tombstone. More than a million men, women, and children have stood before his grave since the estate was opened to the public in April, 1946.

Visitors from virtually every corner of the globe have come to this newest of historic shrines, but more impressive are the thousands of simple American people who have come to see the home and grave of their wartime President.

The interior of the house has none of the ordered, museum-like atmosphere of so many historic mansions. The rooms are informal and cluttered with treasures of the family, the Chinese collection of the President's mother, Sara Delano Roosevelt, the President's own boyhood bird collection, ancestral portraits, and knickknacks of every imaginable variety. On the piano in one of the rooms are more than 20 photographs of royalty.

Adjacent to the National Site is the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Library which contains papers, books and other historical material acquired during his lifetime of public service. The Oddities Room contains a fascinating collection of some of the gifts received by President Roosevelt from admirers ranging from the unknown who signed himself "a humble citizen" to persons of world renown. The building was erected by President Roosevelt with his own funds and contributions of friends, and was donated to the Government in July, 1940. The library is now administered by the Archivist of the United States.

The magnificent Vanderbilt Mansion, also a National Historic Site, is only a few miles from Hyde Park on part of the original estate of Peter Fauconier who obtained a patent for the land in 1705. The mansion stands on a promontory high above the Hudson River, commanding a breathtaking view of miles of river scenery.

In 1772 the property was laid out as a residential estate by Dr. John Bard, and the arboretum which he started with trees, vines, and melons from all parts of the world was kept up and improved by later residents of the estate. When Frederick W. Vanderbilt, grandson of Commodore William K. Vanderbilt, purchased the estate in 1895, it had been carefully tended for more than 120 years.

Mr. Vanderbilt demolished the original home and erected the present 50-room mansion, designed by the famed Stanford White. It is one of the finest examples of Italian Renaissance architecture in the United States today. Its elaborate furnishings, chosen by Mr. Vanderbilt with great care, are chiefly Continental and in excellent taste.

The Vanderbilt estate, donated to the Government by Mrs. Margaret Louise Van Alen, is preserved as a fine example of the great estates built by the financial and industrial magnates in the period following the Civil War. It represents a vital part of the economic, cultural, and sociological history of America.

Driving north from Hyde Park on Route 9 there are two lovely State Parks where tourists may enjoy the woodland countryside along the banks of the Hudson River.

The Margaret Lewis Norrie State Park is a delightful tract of land sloping down to the River where visitors may use the fine restaurant facilities or spread their own picnics beneath the trees. Tents or cabins are available for vacationists with fishing and boating as added features.

Directly north of this park one approaches the Ogden Mills and Ruth Livingston Mills Memorial State Park, a 200-acre estate dating back to Revolutionary days. The land was deeded to the public by the daughter of Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury. The beautiful, 65-room Mills Mansion, much of which was remodeled by Stanford White, is open to the public as a museum.

—Photo Pan American World Airways

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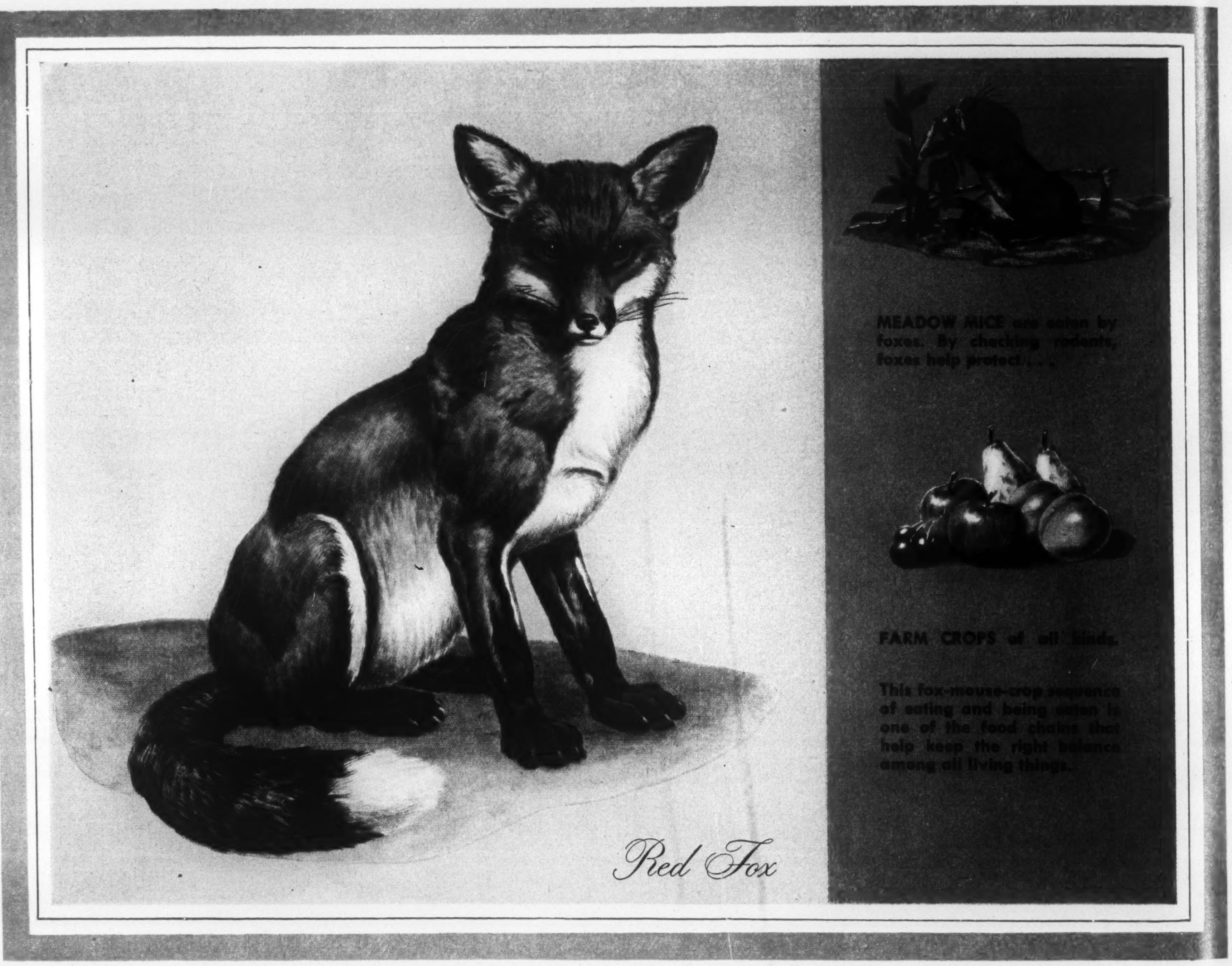

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Nature Unspoiled — YOURS TO ENJOY — YOURS TO PROTECT

Canada Proving Practicality Of The Flying Wing

By PAUL A. GARDNER

Experiments on tailless aircraft have been going on since before the war in an effort to eliminate unprofitable space and weight. The flying wing of Canada's National Research Council is in the forefront of present experiments in this field.

TAILLESS aircraft, or flying wings, have been a half-realized dream since well before the last war. Germans, Britons and Americans, in that order, experimented with the idea of an aircraft which would combine two new and important advantages.

First, it would do away with the fuselage. This would greatly reduce the drag when taking off and while flying. Second, every cubic inch of space not occupied by operating mechanism, fuel or persons would carry freight. This, of course, would be the ultimate in eliminating unprofitable space and weight.

No one has yet succeeded completely, although the United States Air Force recently put an experimental model on display. Canada's National Research Council, however, has been working more than three years now on a tailless *glider* whose performance is generally good and which tries for stability in a novel way—through movable wing tips. They hope that this will make possible more nearly perfect control of the aircraft's balance. Already their tests have shown great improvement at low speeds.

The Canadian flying wing is made with a very smooth "skin" of moulded plywood bonded together with synthetic resin, a kind of plastic adhesive. This is done in an autoclave, a large steam-pressure vessel, the plywood skin being contained in a rubber envelope with all the air expelled.

The glider was built in N.R.C.'s structures laboratory in Ottawa and instrumented by their instrument lab. This was only after exhaustive wind-tunnel tests had been made in the horizontal and spinning tunnels of the aerodynamics laboratory.

It has a wing span of 46 feet, length of 48, and original flying weight of about 3,700 pounds. This gives a wing loading of 10 pounds a square foot. The maximum weight at which it has been flown so far is 4,150 pounds. Pilot and observer are housed in separate cockpits, and it has retractable skids for emergency landings.

Observations Filmed

So far, this flying wing has had no engine, that space being taken up by several hundred pounds of instruments, batteries and related gear for gathering data on what's good and bad about it as is. For instance, questions like: "If it gets into a spin will it come out O.K.?" seek answers from observations recorded on a continuously moving film. This saves the observer from having to jot down everything in a notebook while in the air, and in addition enables him to collect a great deal of information which he could never get otherwise. These observations are made after the craft has been set adrift at 10,000 feet, to glide to the ground.

In its three seasons of operation the glider has flown about 100 hours, all of them at Namao, Alberta, whither it was shipped by rail because of the very long airstrip and the generally ideal air and land conditions there. However, its manipulators eventually found they had learned how to take off from a standard strip, so a Dakota towed the flying wing back to Arnprior, Ont., 43 miles outside Ottawa—touching Winnipeg, Chicago and Toronto en route. This is one of the longest towed flights yet made by a glider of this type.

National Research Council has taken over the Arnprior airport as its flight research section, and glider testing is just one of dozens of experiments being carried out there. N.R.C. provides the scientific staff while the R.C.A.F. supplies the planes—except for the flying wing—and pilots. Head of the tailless glider research is T. E. Stephenson, while the entire Arnprior project operates under G. S. Levy. It comes within N.R.C.'s division of Mechanical Engineering, headed by J. H. Parkin. The glider's present pilots are Flt. Lt. G. A. Lee and Flt. Lt. C. F. Phripp, R.C.A.F.

Latest report on the glider is that its ground-handling qualities are very good, and it has made take-offs at 70 to 90 miles an hour, landings at 50 to 75. There's been no trouble towing it, with a 350-foot nylon rope, at 140 miles an hour. They say its free flight characteristics "in general are good" and its control "for the most part easy and natural."

They have *flown* it up to 150 miles an hour, and say it's possible to land it consistently with no more than a 200-foot error—and, they add, "with no tendency to float, bounce, swing or indulge in any other vice." It even stays out of pubs.

• •

Canada's New Wealth

(*Continued from page 2*)

field, the discovery of which marks the beginning of the great postwar oil boom, was found in this fashion.

American oil men claim that this series of new oil fields discovered in the Canadian west may be as great or greater than Texas, and that these vast reservoirs of oil may be more important to the North American economy and the North American war machine than the great oil pools of the Middle East. This new source of oil is completely at the command of North Americans, it is not exposed to attack and possible control by a foreign power or groups of foreign powers as is the Middle East pool. It can be carried to all parts of North America on short, interior lines of communication, by pipeline, tanker car and lake tanker. The Middle East oil can only reach America after a long, expensive, and in wartime, hazardous sea-journey.

American oil money and American oil men, from top executives to drilling crews from Venezuela, are moving into the west. Biggest operator so far has been Standard Oil's subsidiary, Imperial Oil. British American, Home and Royalite have all been very active in Alberta. In Saskatchewan, 36 million acres are involved. Some 17 million acres are under reservations made in a recent deal between the Saskatchewan government and 12 large U.S. companies. One group is headed by Tidewater Associated Oil, and includes Atlantic Refining, Honolulu Oil, Seaboard Oil, Barnsdall and Columbia Carbon. Sohio Oil leads the other big group of American companies operating in Saskatchewan. It takes in Chicago Corporation, Midstate Petroleum, Texas Gulf Oil, Republic Natural Gas and Union Sulphur Corporation.

Biggest news story of recent weeks has been the extension of the pipeline from Regina to the head of the Great Lakes. Interprovincial Pipeline Co. has been set up under the sponsorship of Imperial, with Imperial's vice-president Oliver Hopkins heading it. The pipeline is expected to reach the head of the lakes by mid-1951, and then western oil will be competing in eastern Canada with U.S.-dollar-using American oil.

The rapid development of the oil boom, the rapidity of exploration, the bringing in of new wells, soon brought more oil onto the western market than it could absorb, government allowables were clamped down to conserve the oil and maintain price. The pipeline to the big markets outside will allow the new fields to produce a great deal more oil than they can now sell.

In creating income and employment, in its effect on defence strategy, the western oil boom is probably the biggest economic event within Canada's borders since the end of the war.

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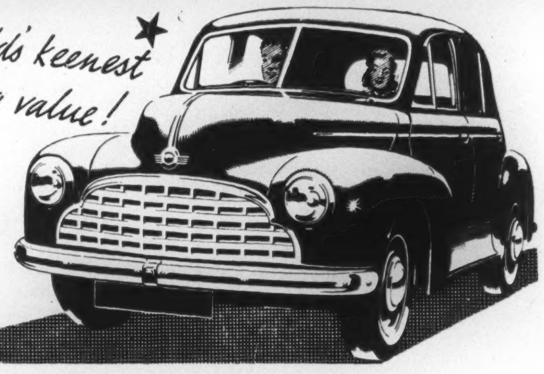

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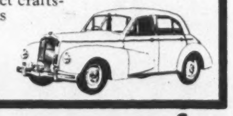

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SPORTING LIFE

Suppose It Hadn't Happened The Way They Say It Did

By KIMBALL McILROY

ON a sunny afternoon in the year 1823 a young man by the name of William Webb Ellis was playing football at Rugby School, in England. The football of those days was soccer, largely because nobody had ever heard of any other game by the name of football. There wasn't any.

During that memorable afternoon an event of far-reaching consequence occurred. Bill picked up the ball and ran across the goal-line with it. Now this was strictly contrary to the rules of the game, and doubtless horrified any onlookers. However, it *did* constitute the origin of the sport which has come down to us variously as rugger, rugby, and football.

Now the interesting thing about all this is the reason supplied by the many historians who have dealt with the subject for Bill's acting the way he did. Look at Menke. Menke says Bill picked up that ball and tucked it under his arm because he was "chagrined at failure to kick the bounding ball."

This is palpable nonsense. The last thing in the world a young Rugby student is going to do if chagrined at failure to kick a ball on the ground is to pick it up. In the first place such an act would be one of flagrant poor sportsmanship, quite unsuited to the Rugby campus. In the second place, what could he have hoped to gain? No referee in his right senses is going to call *that* a goal, and of course touchdowns had not been invented.

No, William Webb Ellis picked up that ball for an entirely different reason, one which makes eminent common sense and which reflects no discredit upon a growing and impressionable boy. Bill heard a whistle and thought that the game was over. He was simply picking the ball up to carry it off the field. Someone has to do that at the end of *every* soccer game, or soccer fields would become so littered with old soccer balls that play would be impossible.

We all know that Ellis' picking that ball up and tucking it under his arm gave rise to the distinctive feature of the game of rugby. But suppose he *hadn't* just picked it up and put it under his arm. Suppose he'd tossed it to a teammate. Suppose the teammate had tossed it back to him. Suppose they'd tossed it back and forth as they moved toward the goal. And suppose that Ellis had then lofted the ball into the air so that it fell into the goal net.

You know what would have happened? Instead of inventing rugby, Ellis would have invented *basketball*, seventy years ahead of its time!

INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT

Suppose The Harvard Chaps Had Been Up-To-Date

HAD it not been for William Webb Ellis, the following incident could not have occurred at all. Ellis himself was not involved, of course, being somewhere in his sixties at the time, if still extant.

In mid-May of the year 1874, the football team of Harvard University were either smitten with the hands-across-the-border stuff or else had run out of suitable opponents, because they sent a friendly challenge up to Montreal, to McGill.

McGill said Yes (probably having no opponents at all) and on the afternoon of the 15th showed up at Cambridge. After some hand-shaking all around, both teams stepped out onto the field, and began to warm up.

Almost immediately, an embarrassing fact was observed. The two teams were not warming up at the same game. The Harvards (it was fifty years after Ellis at Rugby, but the mails were slow in those days) were confining themselves to kicking the ball: that is, playing soccer. The McGills were kicking it *and* running with it: in other words, playing rugby.

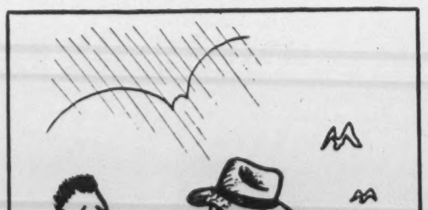
What actually happened was this: The Harvard captain, with a fine show of sportsmanship, said that though his boys had never heard of rugby, let alone played it, they were still the hosts, and would compete with their guests at the guests' own game. (Since the game ended in a 0-0 tie, it's appalling to think what would have happened if the Harvards had been playing a game they *knew!*)

That's what actually happened, but it might not have. Suppose the Harvard captain had been a Harmsworth competitor. Suppose their coach had been a retired military man named McCormick. Suppose the members of the Harvard team had all been sons of mid-Western senators.

The possible eventualities shock the mind. The Harvard aggregation striding off the field. A police escort unwillingly protecting the Canadian team from an angry mob of spectators. The mild protest from Ottawa. The heated reply. The agitators working up mass feeling on both sides of the border. The first incident, when an intoxicated Canadian sailor, staggering ludicrously down Broadway, shouts happily, "This is grand!" and the crowd mistakenly believes he had shouted, "This is Grant!" in a disrespectful allusion to the then President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant.

Then the marching troops, the rattle of musketry, the groans of the fallen.

It didn't happen that way, fortunately. As a matter of fact, if the Harvards hadn't agreed to play rugby, and had insisted upon playing *their* brand of football, it is believed that U.S. colleges would still be playing soccer to this day. And all those fine football players imported into Canada each fall would be out of jobs.



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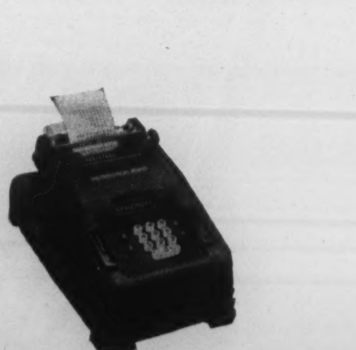

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

"International House" in Canada A Step to World Brotherhood

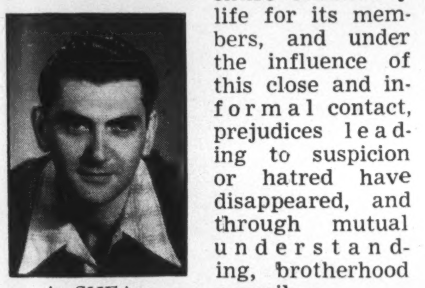
By MICHAEL YOUNG

LESS than twenty miles from Lake Success where 59 nations have been endeavoring, through formal meeting and discussion, to create a world atmosphere in which brotherhood may prevail, stands an institution, New York International House, wherein some one thousand students representing sixty countries have already achieved this objective through the informal expedient of living together.

There are only four International Houses in the world. One is at the University of California (Berkeley), one at Chicago University, and the fourth is at the Cité Universitaire in Paris. In all of them the objective is the same—"That Brotherhood may Prevail"—and this objective is not a mere wish; it is a living fact. Students from Egypt and Israel and from the Netherlands and Indonesia not only live under the same roof, but also engage in discussion and social activities together.

From the time the institution was founded twenty-four years ago through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., International House has been the centre for the exchange of ideas by students from all nations. The attractive part about these exchanges is that they are not made as delegations speaking to delegations, but rather on an individual, personal basis.

International House is more than a student hostel—it provides an entire community life for its members, and under the influence of this close and informal contact, prejudices leading to suspicion or hatred have disappeared, and through mutual understanding, brotherhood prevails.



A. SHEA

Inspired by the success of the house in New York, the eighty-three Canadian students living there are promoting the idea of similar institutions in Canadian universities. This undertaking is being led by the president of the Student Council for the house—Albert A. Shea, a Canadian studying for his Ph.D. degree at Columbia University.

Mr. Shea can perhaps be best described as "a man with an idea"—an idea big enough to include every person in the world—the idea of brotherhood of man.

This makes Mr. Shea an idealist, but he is a practical idealist—and a practising one. The world is full of idealists but unfortunately few of them have the "know-how" to make those ideals little more than dreams. At thirty-three years of age, Mr. Shea can look back on twelve years of scholarship and teaching in the field of international relations. During this time he has gained much of the "know-how" necessary for his work.

After gaining some practical experience in business, Mr. Shea returned to the University of Toronto in 1942 for graduate study, and received his M.A. degree in 1943. His thesis for this degree indicated the field in which his later efforts were to be concentrated—the communication of ideas among people, and hence, the growth of understanding among people. The thesis was "Radio and Democracy".

After service with the R.C.A.F. and the Canadian Wartime Information Board, Mr. Shea returned to the University of Toronto as a lecturer for the session 1945-1946 and here confirmed his choice of teaching as the means whereby he could best make his idea a reality. But teaching to Mr. Shea is not merely a matter of interpreting books — particularly during this period of transition, for when old concepts are crumbling, the scholar must make the world his workshop. "In other words", says Mr. Shea, "I'm not too enthusiastic about the isolated, ivory tower type of study."

To this end, in the summer of 1946, he visited Europe, and, financing this characteristic type of research by free lance writing, he visited eight countries to observe the work of U.N.R.R.A.

On his return to Canada in the fall of 1946, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Manitoba where he taught for two years. In 1948 he was awarded the Dafoe Foundation Fellowship, and enrolled in the School of Graduate Studies at Columbia University, New York, as a candidate for the Ph.D. degree. Mr. Shea's work at Columbia has been centered on the study of mass communications in international relations.

Return To Europe

This summer Mr. Shea went to Europe again, this time to teach at the International Student Service Summer Seminar which was held in Breda, Holland. Fifty Canadian students attended this seminar which, through the general theme, "The Individual in Society", was designed to "promote understanding and an exchange of ideas among people ignorant of each other". With such an objective, it is not difficult to see why Mr. Shea was invited to bring his idea to Breda.

He will spend the fall studying UNESCO's work in the field of mass communication at its headquarters in Paris. With this material he will return to Columbia University to complete his Doctoral research. He then intends to continue his work through the medium of teaching, in Canada.

But Mr. Shea plans to make his contribution towards the brotherhood of man through means other than teaching, and his two years in International House in New York have, he believes, given him this means—an International House in each of the Universities in Canada offering graduate degrees.

Quite apart from the fact that these institutions would attract foreign students to Canadian universities, the idea of the brotherhood of man would be stimulated by the existence of an International House on each leading Canadian campus. "It's part and parcel of the idea behind the U.N.", says Mr. Shea, "students from abroad will live in a comfortable and friendly atmosphere, with students from every part of Canada. Close friendships will develop, which will enrich the lives of the individuals at the same time as they encourage the sort of international understanding without which the lofty goals of the United Nations cannot be achieved."

The ideal of the brotherhood of man precludes prejudices of all sorts—whether they spring from race, language, religion, or history. Whether or not the United Nations is to have more success than its predecessor, the League of Nations, depends on whether or not the nations of the world are able to achieve mutual understanding, and Mr. Shea argues that "International understanding comes about, not through fine speeches and resolutions, but through personal friendships. You discover that beneath the surface of differences of color, language, religion and culture, human beings are essentially the same in their hopes and aspirations."

FAMILY CHEATS DEATH AS GIRL BRAVES BLAZE

Ethel Dawson, 15, of Orono, Ont., prevents tragedy as home burns

It was 4 A.M. when Ethel Dawson awoke, choking and blinded by smoke. Seeing flames, she rushed to the next room and snatched her two young brothers and sister from their bed. Flames were everywhere as she guided the children down the stairs and outside. Carrying young Dick, she tried to calm the other two — although her own heart pounded with fear for the children's safety.

Re-entering the house, she aroused her parents. Less than 5 minutes after all were safe, the house was a mass of flames. "We have Ethel to thank for being alive," said Mr. Dawson later. We are proud to present THE DOW AWARD to Ethel Dawson of Orono, Ont.

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Life In A Trading Post Not So Tough Today

By ROBERT CLARKE

Life at a Hudson's Bay Company trading post has changed. A 4-bedroom, rent-free house, good furniture, electric light, a washing machine and very often hot and cold water make the life of a post manager (as he is now called) very different from that of a factor in the old days. Neither does the manager's wife have the grim battle with prices a city housewife endures; the company supplies food at a cost of $25 per month per adult.

Responsibility for equipping the company's posts and ships with everything they need has given Jessie Bacon the unofficial title of Canada's Biggest Housekeeper.

LIKE the old gray mare, the Hudson's Bay Company fur trading post "ain't what she used to be". No longer are these posts, dotting Canada's northland, in the log cabin category. Time has brought about a great change in the way of life of the factor, or post manager as he now is called, and his family.

Today's average fur trading post boasts an up-to-date house with four bedrooms, well-furnished and equipped with nearly all the conveniences of an urban dwelling. Set down on a city lot, it would probably cost in the neighborhood of $12,000. That's not including the furnishings, which would boost the price another couple of thousand.

It's from the job of fulfilling the needs of the 226 company posts and the 1,000 people living in them that Scottish-born Jessie Bacon, a trim, dark-haired woman in her mid-30's, likeable and easy to talk to, has earned for herself the unofficial title of "Canada's Biggest Housekeeper".

Officially on the Hudson's Bay Company's payroll as Supervisor of Household Furnishings, Jessie Bacon has become accustomed in the four years she has held the position to dealing in large quantities. Shipping out household goods by the ton is no novelty to her.

She wasn't the least bit taken aback recently when she was commissioned to furnish and stock with all the necessary equipment, right down to an ice pick, a new, wooden ship called the *Fort Hearne* which is to ply the frigid waters of the western Arctic. Built in Nova Scotia and diesel-powered, this vessel was constructed of wood because timber is pliant under the pressure of ice whereas steel would buckle.

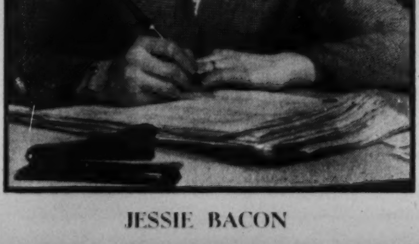
Fairly Simple

Capable of carrying about 400 tons of freight, the *Fort Hearne* is 150 feet long with a beam of 30 feet. She is to operate either out of Aklavik or Tuktuk in the Northwest Territories.

"So far as outfitting it is concerned, it's really a fairly simple job . . . not anywhere near as difficult as it might seem at first thought," says the woman who will serve as ship's chandler. "The food list presents no problem. As for the kitchenware . . . well, that will be similar to what you'd find in a hotel . . . sturdy stuff that will stand up under heavy going. Then for the bunks . . . it's merely a matter of good mattresses, sheets and blankets. Oh . . . there'll be a few odds and ends that I don't know about at present but I shouldn't imagine there'll be any big problems."

Jessie Bacon herself has made five trips into the north country in the last four years, visiting 52 of the company posts. Not all of the 226 posts devote themselves to the fur trade; rather, some of them are merchandise outlets and at least two handle fish.

Several years ago, she was to have boarded the supply ship, *Nascopie*, at the northern Manitoba port of Churchill, continuing with it through the Arctic to various posts to which the ship was carrying provisions, mail, etc. But it was on this voyage, before she ever put in at Churchill, that the *Nascopie* foundered.


JESSIE BACON

Incidentally, there is an amusing sequel to the tragic ending of the *Nascopie*, a doughty warrior of the Arctic sea lanes. Included in the household equipment aboard the vessel were the first gasoline-operated washing machines destined for use at northern posts. Many of these machines were salvaged by the Eskimos living on the island where the ship smashed up.

Amused the Eskimos

"For the next few months, it was common to see one of these gas-operated washing machines stuck out in front of an igloo," relates Miss Bacon. "The Eskimos would have them running . . . not to wash anything but simply because they liked the humming sound of the motor."

On one of her trips, she was in the company of Dr. Elizabeth Chant Robertson, a prominent nutritionist studying the eating habits of the Indians.

"It's a strange thing how the grapevine system works up north," says Miss Bacon. "As we visited each new settlement, it was obvious that the Indians had heard beforehand of our coming and that they were interested in seeing the 'white doctor'. They'd all be lined up to greet us on our arrival."

The company has set a sliding scale in assessing a family for food. The deduction for the post manager, his wife and any child over 18 is at the rate of $25 per month each. The younger the child, the smaller the cost. For those under three, it is $4 a month. The charge is $7 for those from four to seven and $10 for any children between seven and 10 years of age.

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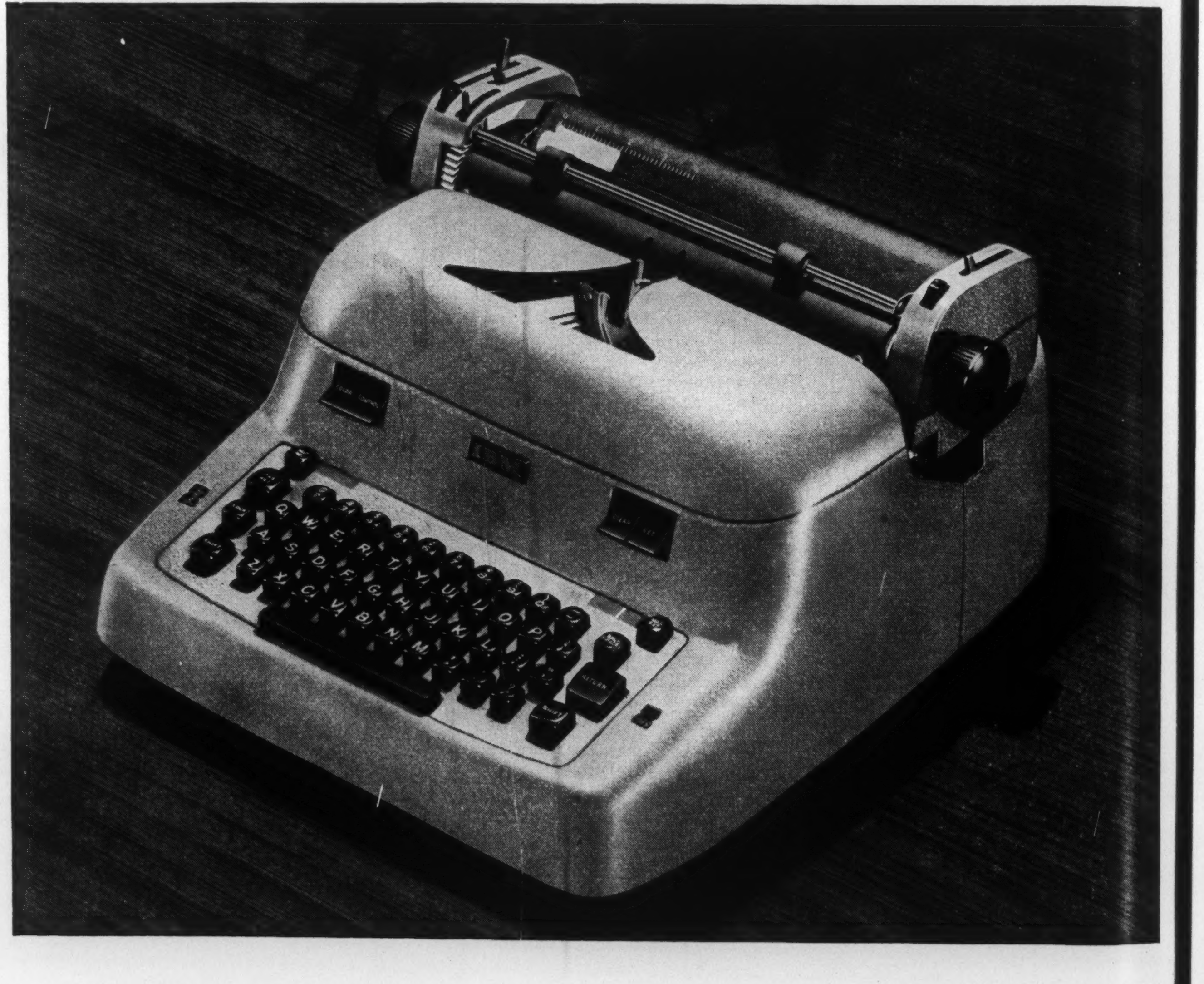

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of four might be around $67.00 for a month. This bargain becomes even more pronounced when you consider that no house rent is paid. Many a city-dwelling breadwinner would like to be able to operate on a budget of that nature!

Do bachelors do a good job of keeping house?

Jessie Bacon commends their efforts, although she admits with a chuckle that they have the odd failing. For instance, there's the matter of kitchen curtains.

"Your bachelor will put up the living room drapes at the post, all right . . . and he'll keep the place clean enough," she says. "But it's sometimes hard to get him to put up kitchen curtains that we send along as part of the standard equipment for the post. Oh . . . he'll put them up all right. But only when the regional superintendent is on an inspection tour! Just as soon as the superintendent is gone . . . down come the curtains and back into the storage trunk they go!"

As accustomed as she is to dealing with post wives, Jessie Bacon still speaks with a measure of surprise in her voice and a wondering shake of her head when she refers to the pride taken by these northern housekeepers in such matters as curtains, rugs, housecleaning and the sundry things a city wife takes for granted.

"One of them will spend the first 15 to 20 minutes after you meet her telling you how she worked and worked to get a spot out of a rug or to fix up her drapes. Those are big things to a post housewife. Then she'll get around to asking you about how things are back in the city, the latest fashions and what not.

No Competition

"There's no sense of competition the way there is in the city for a woman to keep a tidy house up north. There might not be another house around for hundreds and hundreds of miles. But post wives are good average housekeepers and the things they do around the house are great for keeping up their morale.

"Not only do they pay attention to their homes but they also watch their dress closely. Why . . . I've seen one of them wearing a gay evening dress at a Christmas party! And it's not that they have many visitors to dress for. The only other white people around will be a mountie or a missionary or possibly a meteorological bureau man."

The newest fur post is located at Spence Bay on the Boothia Peninsula about 1,400 miles north of Winnipeg. Two men have been at this location since last fall. They worked through the winter season and its virtual full-day darkness on the job of establishing the post. Food, furniture, etc. was sent in by boat this summer.

The post at Spence Bay is destined to replace one previously located at Fort Ross, another 200 miles farther north. The harbor at Bellot Strait froze so solidly for two successive seasons that the supply ship, *Nascopie*, was unable to penetrate to the Fort Ross post. As a result, it was eventually necessary to fly out the post occupants when food supplies ran low.

Moccasins for Indians

A fur trade oddity is that the Hudson's Bay Company sends several thousand pair of moccasins up north each year for trade and sale to the Indians. Eskimos customarily make their own moccasins but many Indians prefer to wear those manufactured by the white man.

It's also strange to note that there have been cases where the company has gathered up caribou skins on one side of Hudson Bay and shipped them across to the other side of the Bay for trade with the Eskimos, who use the skins for all clothing requirements. This has occurred when a specific locality provides poor caribou hunting.

Since post residents go in heavily for reading, having plenty of time on their hands, a library of 50 pocket-size books is kept circulating through each post in a region. The entire library is replaced with new titles at regular intervals. The woman interested in needle work is able to get a book on sewing. Books on such hobbies as gardening are provided also.

"An industrious mother is able to keep her child abreast of schooling, even in the Arctic," stresses Miss Bacon. "She is provided with sets of school lessons that can be given to children up to 10 years of age. After that age, many parents prefer that their children get schooling through the regular channels. To that end, the company pays a special generous allowance towards tuition fees and also pays the expenses involved in getting the child to school from the post."

Average stay of a family at one post is three years. Records are kept in the personnel office of each and every piece of furniture, article of household equipment at each post. In this way, it's simple for Miss Bacon to make suitable replacement when a request comes through for a new chair, or a new rug or something of that nature.

The war interrupted plans started about 15 years ago to modernize the set-up at the various posts. Thus, it has only been in the last four or five years that the "new look" has been applied to the posts. Now it's an accepted thing to have electric light, with power supplied by a motor-generator. Hot and cold running water are also found in some far northern posts.

Jessie Bacon received a ground work for her present job through seven years in the company's buying offices in Toronto. Immediately after she had come to Winnipeg, she was advised that she would be off on a trip to a number of posts and would be required to stay at each one for a 24-hour period.

"That really shook me," she recalls with a laugh. "Here I was . . . expected to walk in on people I'd never seen before and stay with them in their homes!"

With another laugh, she adds, "That's when I took up smoking. The thought of what I had to do made me so nervous at first that I started to smoke cigarettes simply as a means of relieving the nervous tension . . . and I've been smoking ever since."

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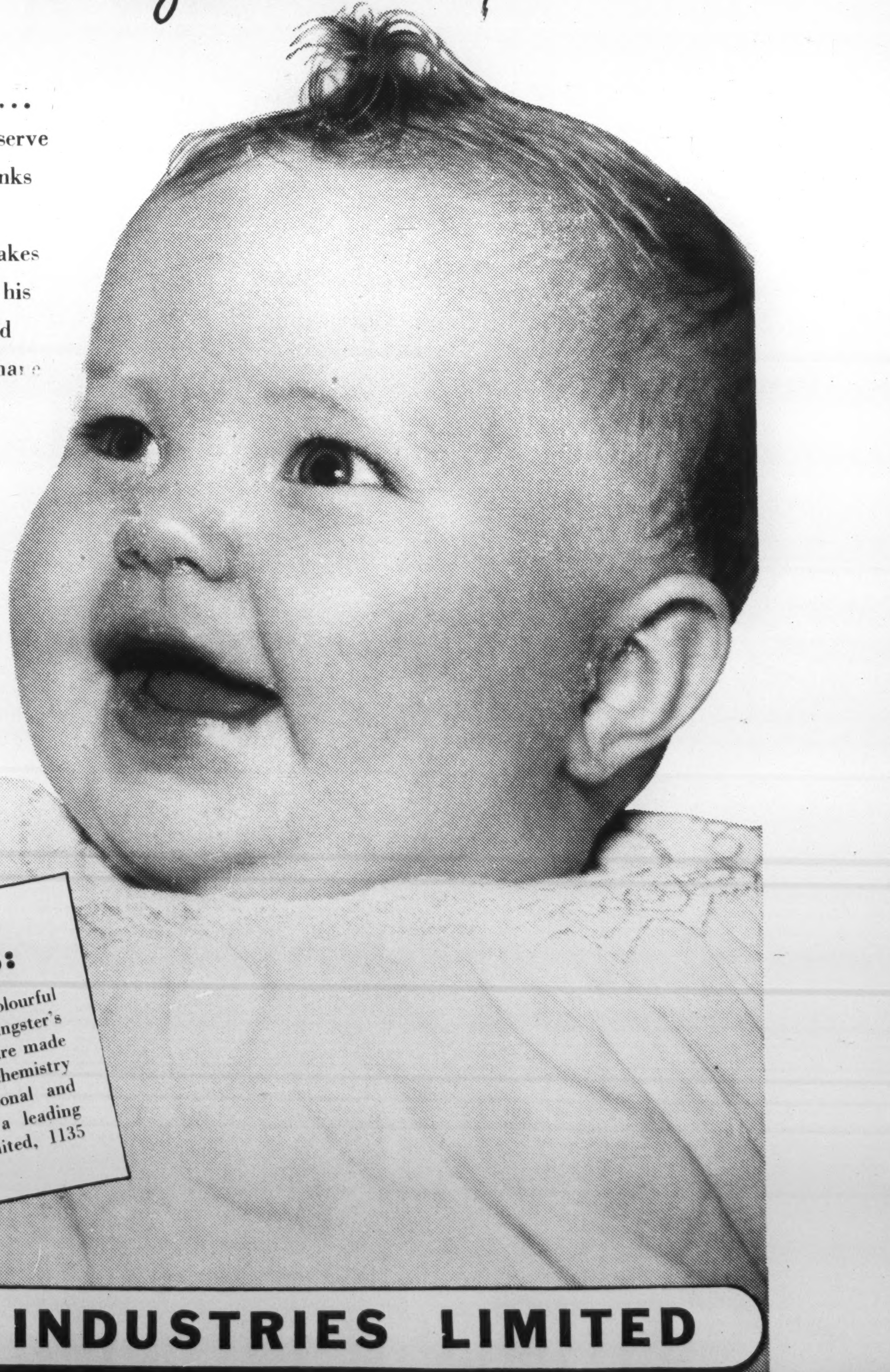

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FILM PARADE

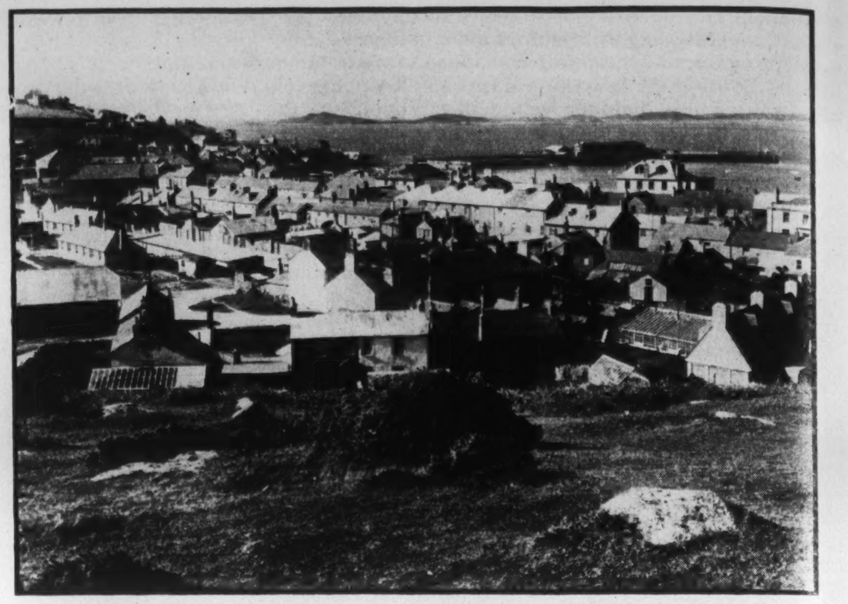
Screen Histrionics Are More Fun For Star Than For Audience

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT IS rather odd to find the creator of "Citizen Kane", that model of both innovation and restraint, turning up in a film like "Black Magic", a costume piece that moves with the turgidity of nearly all period movies and can't be stirred up by even the most violent spasms of melodrama. The answer seems to be that Orson Welles, with all his more special talents, is an unrepentant ham at heart, with a natural taste for Svengali cloaks, and outsize moods and gestures. There's a lot of this in "Black Magic" and Mr. Welles seems to love it. This is unfortunate, since hamming, though fun for the actor, doesn't bring any corresponding release to the movie-goer who has to sit in slumped immobility while the star clutches, mutters, thumps and roars. Orson Welles may have had a wonderful time in "Black Magic" but he had it largely at the expense of the audience and the rest of the cast.

The story has to do with a gypsy mountebank (Orson Welles) who comes under the influence of the famous Dr. Mesmer. The gypsy is a very apt pupil and after he has rather petulantly snapped a French count out of his palsy he decides to set up in practice for himself under the title of Count Cagliostro. In a very short time he has established himself as a sort of XVII Century Rasputin at the court of Louis XV, where he busies himself with healing and palace intrigue. He soon turns up a beautiful French Countess (Nancy Guild) who is the exact counterpart of Marie Antoinette (Nancy Guild.) Under his evil influence the poor countess is soon up to her beautiful neck in a plot to bring on the French Revolution before its time. I lost interest in this rush order of history before it was over and didn't wait to see Orson Welles come to the bad end he was obviously headed for. Mr. Welles may have had the staying power but I had the footwork.

The Seventeenth Century pageant doesn't lack the contemporary touch. At one point the Countess comes down with psychoneurosis induced by shock. Count Cagliostro works on his comatose patient with mesmerism and soon has her sitting up and babbling away as satisfactorily as though insulin shock treatment had already been invented.



THE ENGLISH still have a cosy little habit of selling entire villages now and then. Here is Hugh Town in the Scillies, currently on the block.

"THE BIG STEAL" is a rough-and-tumble melodrama involving a crook (Patrick Knowles), an army captain (Robert Mitchum), an army major (William Bendix) and a Mexican chief of police (Ramon Novarro). The crook has just run off with an army pay-roll and he is followed by the captain who in turn is pursued by the major who is trailed by the chief of police. The film is thus a prolonged chase sequence varied by spurts of violence whenever the characters pause to change cars and start in a new direction. Newcomer Jane Greer, who is taken along for the ride gets involved in most of these knockdown dragout fights and contrives to get in some face-slapping of her own. This is only under exceptionally aggravating circumstances however. Most of the time her behavior is cool and detached, with a touch of severity. Miss Greer will have to shed a good deal of deportment if she is to continue presenting herself as the sort of heroine who races about the rougher terrain of Mexico at seventy miles an hour in the company of questionable army men.

On the whole the best thing about "The Big Steal" is the Mexican-landscape, which looks hot, spectacular and completely authentic.

JUNE HAVER has a face that is pretty enough for most purposes and she is a fairly competent dancer with a moderately tuneful singing voice. None of this equipment however adds up to an approximation of Marilyn Miller whose stage career she is supposed to present in "Look For the Silver Lining". Marilyn Miller was a superlative performer, with a special personal luminosity that no one who has ever seen her is likely to forget. June Haver is adequate in her own department, but adequacy unfortunately is no substitute for luminosity.

The story on its private side is largely invention and pretty stale invention at that. Without Ray Bolger the film would have been just another example of the infallible bad judgment which the screen exercises whenever it tries to convert legend into technicolored fiction. Fortunately Ray Bolger is present in the role of Jack Donahue, Marilyn Miller's stage dancing partner. In Mr. Bolger's case it makes no difference whether or not he revives memories of Jack Donahue since nobody could ask for anything better than Roy Bolger as Roy Bolger. He dances through "Look For the Silver Lining" with the multiple-jointed ease which seems to be entirely his own invention but which suggests at times that he is being operated by elastic strings in the hands of some superlative puppet-master.

Along with June Haver and Ray Bolger the film presents Will Rogers junior impersonating Will Rogers senior, and Walter Catlett in a comedy scene from "Sunny." Most of the old songs have been revived and costumes and sets have been carefully duplicated. Without these reminders it is doubtful if even the oldtimers would recognize either the era or the subject.

SWIFT REVIEW

PYGMALION. Re-issue of the Shaw play and still wonderfully fresh and diverting comedy. With Wendy Hiller, Leslie Howard.

MIGHTY JOE YOUNG. Introduces a descendant of King Kong to night-life in Hollywood. Unsuitable for children and not recommended for adults.

SORROWFUL JONES. Screen version of the Damon Runyon story about the bookie who experimented with adoption. As the bookie Bob Hope is very much at home with the comedy and manages to get by with the sentiment.

QUARTET. Four unrelated short stories by Somerset Maugham, all of them wittily observant of the peculiarities of British character and behavior. With an excellent British cast.

SCIENCE FRONT

Manic Traits Of Suicides Found In Many "Fine Type" People

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

MORE than 16,000 persons, representing every social stratum, commit suicide each year. Unsuccessful suicide attempts probably exceed the successful ones. Those who kill themselves are nearly twice as numerous as the 9,000 who kill others.

Murders and suicides are definitely associated, both having a common cause in mental illness. At least 70 per cent of all suicides are those of persons in the depressive phase of a manic-depressive psychosis. Exact data are not available on murder, but it is probable a greater percentage are committed by persons in the manic phase of this psychosis. Other psychoses and mental disorders play a part in most of the remaining cases of suicide and murder.

Many psychotics in a manic phase in their general activities parallel so closely those who are considered among the finest types of successful men and women that only an expert psychiatrist could distinguish between them. These are the ultra-high-pressure executive; the rugged individualist who runs everybody else ragged; the indefatigable worker who can't relax; the hard-hitting, hard-driving, powerful leader type of person; the man with unreasoning ambition for wealth or fame or both.

Who is psychotic and who is normal? Neither psychiatrists nor psychologists have been able, by any rational test, to determine the point at which normal behavior merges into the abnormal.

The manic-depressive psychosis has an up and down pattern in which the victim alternately rides the wavetop of optimism and energy (manic phase) and sinks to the depths of despair (depressive phase).

Where the manic wave rises high and the psychotic person has a large number of perso[illegible] [illegible]bservient to him he may achieve fame as a producer of record-smashing achievements, and if all goes well he may slip off the stage at the right time into a charitable obscurity carrying the laurels for exploits of heroic calibre.

If the wave is equally high and the individual does not have unlimited resources but is thwarted in his desires for accomplishment, be his purpose good or bad, he becomes ruthless in overriding resistance and may find himself unable to check the impulse to attack or murder the person he thinks is blocking his plans.

Pink of Condition

When in the manic phase the individual is in the pink of physical condition. His complexion is ruddy, he has tremendous energy. He is fired with ambition, he starts activities in all directions and drives relentlessly for his goals. He is happy when planning on a gigantic scale, but his plans are only fragmentary outlines. He must have a corps of subordinates who will fill in his deficiencies.

But take away the subordinates and he droops. In an hour he can change from a success to a failure. He is frustrated. Every one else, he charges, is responsible for his inadequacies. He seeks some one to blame and may do so with violence.

When the psychotic individual is on a low economic level he can't support his manic phase for long. He is unable to hire assistants or buy his way toward his goal. He is thwarted on all sides. The depressive phase comes quickly. If it doesn't he finds himself in conflict with the law.

The depressive phase is characterized by lack of physical energy. The heretofore manic individual becomes aware that his body is unable to maintain the drive to his previously set goals. He is still willing to blame others but is unable to get into the rage for inflicting violence. He soon becomes aware that his previous ideas were fragmentary and inadequate, and he now heaps on himself the blame he formerly vented violently on others. His body has become alienated from him. He sees no solution to his problem except suicide, the destruction of the deteriorating body that thwarted him.

The age at which the powerful manic phase starts and how long it lasts depends on the individual and circumstances. The onset may be at adolescence but it is quite common for a powerful manic phase to start at 40 and last 15 to 20 years.

A manic psychotic is likely to surround himself with other manic individuals. They will be like-minded and will understand and, therefore, mistrust each other. Their group loyalty will consist of mutual exchanges for self-interest. The satellite psychotics are permitted to rise to certain levels of usefulness but are sacrificed ruthlessly if they compete with the leader.

Psychiatrists are developing the theory that the manic-depressive syndrome (group of symptoms) may not be limited to individuals, that the manic phase may be induced as a widespread contagion and the psychosis manifest on a national scale.

The idealized picture given is that which psychiatrists have developed as the average type of the manic-depressive psychosis, but they never find a pure average case. There are always complications. The manic-depressive psychosis, for example, is usually found in individuals of the extrovert type. The somewhat parallel situation in the introvert type is schizophrenia. An individual may be dominantly introvert or extrovert and yet exhibit some characteristics of both.

In the deep depressed end state of a cycle the situation is the same—a strong urge to commit suicide. Psychiatrists are well aware that to a schizophrenic in a depressed state a look from a window at a high elevation presents an almost irresistible invitation to jump from it.

If suicide can be prevented the psychotic usually improves physically and mentally to enjoy another, but milder, manic phase.

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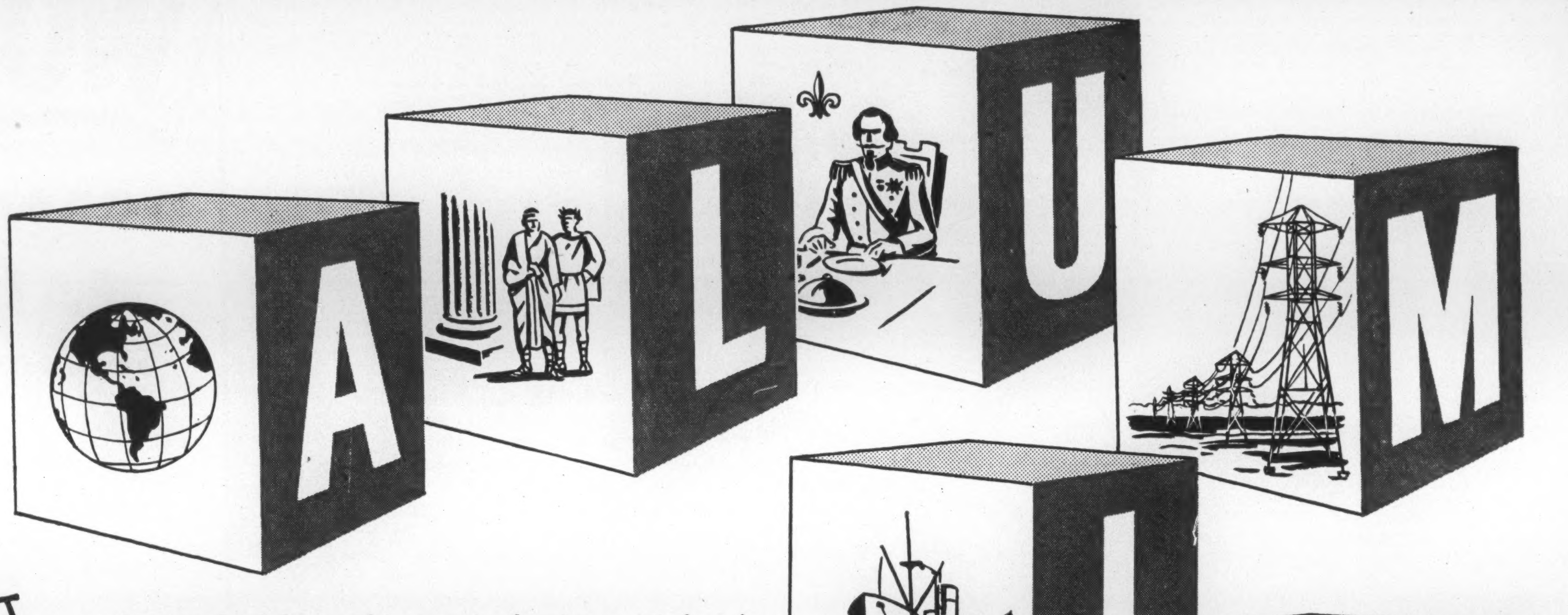

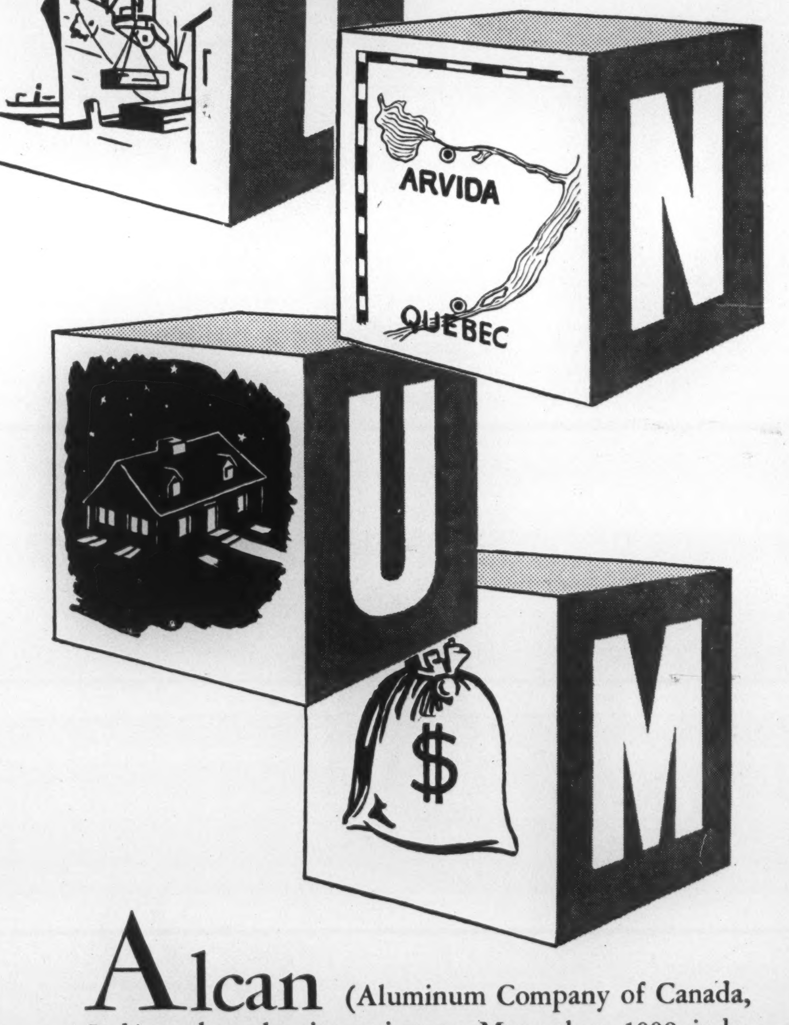

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A thirteenth of the earth's crust is aluminum. It is found in mountains and gems, in vegetables and clay, in meat and water — practically everywhere.

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THE BOOKSHELF
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The Old Sage Gives Ample Proof That Early Views Were Right

By THADDEUS KAY

A MENCKEN CHRESTOMATHY—by H. L. Mencken—*McClelland & Stewart*—$5.50.

THE United States and Canada contain perhaps as many books to the square mile as can be found anywhere in the civilized world. A more representative collection of benighted saps it would quite possibly be difficult to come upon. It is hard to speak of iconoclasm in a continent which idolizes ex-soda-jerks-become-movie-stars, radio comedians, and not infrequently vicious criminals. Yet often we do demonstrate a kind of perverse iconoclasm which is, oddly enough, not entirely out of keeping with our continental stupidity, since its basis is fallacious.

This iconoclasm exhibits itself in a mass decision that some person most sensibly idolized over a period of years wasn't really worth idolizing in the first place. He just fooled us by some sort of legerdemain, we announce, and now that we have come to riper years we see through the clever deception.

The fate of Henry Louis Mencken, the Sage of Baltimore, is a case in point. As a sceptical questioner of accepted truths, as a tireless exposer of widely-believed nonsense, and as the leading exponent of plain common sense, Mencken was for years the bane of Fundamentalists and suchlike and the pride of the nonconformists and intellectuals. Then something happened. Mencken didn't change (over the years he has been extraordinarily consistent in his beliefs and his philosophy) but people's attitude towards him did. It was decided that he was a fake, that he had found that the simplest way to be thought a Thinker was to attack everything, even that he was simply a Reactionary.

This book proves that the folks were, as usual, wrong. A collection of the author's out-of-print work, selected by himself, it contains more sound writing and thinking to the page than anything which has come to light in recent years. Mencken writes well because he believes it a waste of time to write any other way. He thinks straight because he refuses to accept any idea of concept simply because other people believe it. He steps on a lot of toes in the process, a fact which probably accounts for both his early popularity and his more recent fall from grace. The people who thought his penetrating cynicism amusing when they were young are inclined to find it irritating as they grow older.

Above everything else, Mencken has a knack for the epigrammatic method of presenting his ideas:

"The double standard of morality will survive in this world so long as a woman whose husband has been lured away is favored with the sympathetic tears of other women, and a man whose wife has made off is laughed at by other men."

"To sum up:

1. The cosmos is a gigantic flywheel making 10,000 revolutions a minute.

2. Man is a sick fly taking a dizzy ride on it.

3. Religion is the theory that the wheel was designed and set spinning to give him the ride."

"Epitaph: If, after I depart this vale, you ever remember me and have thought to please my ghost, forgive some sinner and wink your eye at some homely girl."

The man who wrote those, and "The American Language," shouldn't really be dismissed as an old crank.

Plush In Chicago

By DONALD PRENTISS

PRAIRIE AVENUE — by Arthur Meeker —*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.00.

THE decline and fall of Chicago's Prairie Avenue, one of the city's first posh residential streets, through the 1880's to 1918 is viewed through the eyes of one Ned Ramsay. As a boy he is adopted into his uncle's family there and watches with wonder the elegances of society. These consist of the élite at play, in gossip and in furtive goings on, since even in the 1880's they are at least a decade removed from more robust and open philanderings of earlier days.

As Ned grows into young manhood, the elegances are still there but for our hero Europe's gilt-edged culture and romance have replaced the wonder. Romance touches Ned and he realizes that the very entanglements which had awed him as a lad now become commonplace in his own generation.

This novel is leisurely paced and follows almost a scientific formula for invoking nostalgia. The locale is that of the wealthy set of Chicago decades ago and the picture suggests an almost exact reproduction of the original. But it could just as easily have been Toronto or Ottawa or Montreal. And Prairie Avenue might be Jarvis or Cartier Street.

While the background is interestingly blown-up, the people are almost too completely credible, if not more or less run-of-the-mill types—with one notable exception. Ned's Aunt Lydia is reported upon with great care, when young, middle-aged, and elderly. She has had a mysterious background; her life comprises the current elements of elegant living—and dying.

There are no sensations in "Prairie Avenue" but there are the attractive dividends of times recalled, times that still rest softly in living memory.

Wise And Benign

By JOHN L. WATSON

EPICURUS MY MASTER—by Max Radin —*University of North Carolina Press* —$2.75.

THIS is an imaginary set of reminiscences by Titus Pomponius Atticus, wealthy Roman citizen, friend and confidant of the great, and disciple of the Athenian philosopher, Epicurus. Slowly starving himself to death to avoid the indignity of a painful, disease-ridden end, Atticus recalls the major occasions of an exciting and eventful life which spanned the momentous years, 110-32 B.C., and witnessed the tyranny of Sulla, the dictatorship of Julius Caesar and the epic struggle between Marc Antony and Augustus Caesar for the mastery of the Western world.

Wise and benign, detached and aloof, Atticus talks of politics and society, of literature and art and ambition, of human greatness and human folly—and in his soliloquizing he draws a picture of himself, a picture of a man who is completely reconciled to life, recognizing human values for what they are worth, contemplating good and evil with perfect equanimity.

Professor Radin is a renowned Latinist, a scholar of very great attainments. He writes like a Roman gentleman; not in the measured periods of Cicero but rather in the terse, candid prose of Caesar. He is completely in sympathy with his friend, Atticus and his master, Epicurus.

While a sound classical background would add a great deal to the pleasure of reading Professor Radin's book it is not by any means necessary for the enjoyment of what seems to me to be a very human and altogether timeless chronicle.

"Epicurus My Master" contains, among other valuable things, a brief and lucid exposition of the tenets of Epicureanism which should help to correct some of the erroneous ideas which so many superficial moralists entertain about this serene and beautiful philosophy.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Early Days Of Canadian History Still As Fascinating As Ever

BY JOHN BISHOP

UNTOLD TALES OF OLD QUEBEC—by E. C. Woodley—*Dent*—*$3.50.*

CASTLE OF QUEBEC—by Joan E. Morgan—*Dent*—*$3.00.*

A HISTORY OF NOVA SCOTIA—by G. G. Campbell—*Ryerson*—*$4.00.*

NIAGARA COUNTRY—by Lloyd Graham—*Collins*—*$3.75.*

FROM THE CRUSADES TO QUEBEC—by Thomas Guerin—*Palm Publishers*—*$1.50.*

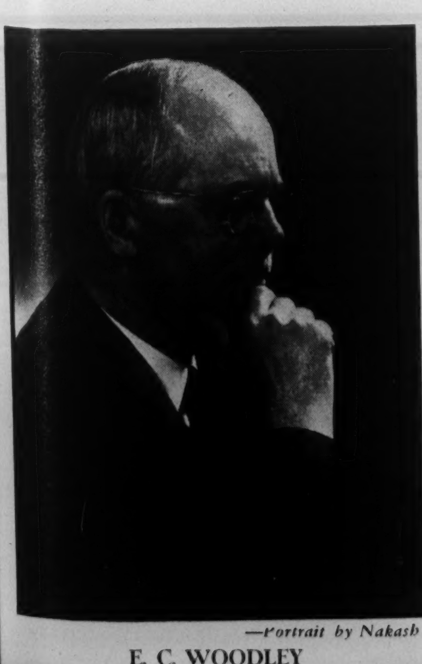
FAMOUS internationally as an historian, E. C. Woodley has already published several books on the subject of the Province of Quebec. We predict that his latest, "Untold Tales of Old Quebec," will add enormously to his reading public. It is not often that one man combines the qualities of researcher and raconteur, but Mr. Woodley does it admirably. He has obviously had access to private accumulations of Canadiana, because we are certain that the subject-matter of some of these Tales has not been published before, or, if so, has long been out of print. It is a book that young and old will delight in reading for entertainment and profit, and any teacher of Canadian History will find it a mine of dramatic narrative.

Miss Morgan's book tells the story of the two castles of Quebec, the Château St. Louis which existed from Frontenac's time to 1834, and the beautiful Château Frontenac which was built in 1893. Since this story, suitably provided with a background, would pretty well include the years from Champlain up to the present, the result is a good overall picture of the local history of Quebec City. Miss Morgan has managed to do this interestingly and with an economy of footnotes. The seventeen full-page illustrations, largely from the public archives of Canada, add greatly to the text.

Mr. G. G. Campbell, a teacher for two decades, and at present Principal of Sydney Academy, has made a very definite contribution in his "A History of Nova Scotia." Beginning with the first European visitors, it goes on to the story of settlement and development in that province. Throughout the book the emphasis is on *social* development, so often skimped or neglected altogether by the historian. Mr. Campbell's work is a credit to his scholarship and ability to write good, clear prose. It is hoped (after an index has been supplied) that his book will be made available to every pupil of elementary and secondary schools.

"Niagara Country" is another of the American Folkways series put out by Duell, Sloan and Pearce of New York. This series is edited by Erskine Caldwell, but do not be alarmed on that account. For those who like their local histories written in a slightly flamboyant style, Mr. Graham has done a good job. We earnestly hope, though, that *some* day America will learn how to spell St. Catharines. It occurs three times in this volume, each time with an "e" after the "h."

"From the Crusades to Quebec" is an interesting examination into the part played by the Order of Malta, or the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, in the very early history of Canada up to the fall of Quebec to the English in 1759. It includes a brief history of the Order in feudal Europe. The first representative of the Order to attain a prominent position in the story of Canada was Aymar de Chastes, the partner of Chauvin and Pontgrave. Still another was Charles de Montmagny. Archeological evidence is adduced to support the theory that as early as 1647 the Order might have had a special building.



—Portrait by Nakash

E. C. WOODLEY

How To Write

By T. K. MACKELL

THE WRITTEN WORD — by Gorham Munson—*McClelland & Stewart*—*—$3.50.*

I DON'T see how this book could possibly do the beginning writer any harm. On the other hand, it seems inconceivable that it could do him any good. Writing, like a lot of other things, can be learned but it cannot be taught. The way you learn to write is to write, and write, and write, stopping only to read what it says on those little slips of paper which accompany manuscripts on the homeward passage. You learn by reading other people's stories in your favorite magazine and then asking yourself why theirs sold and yours didn't.

Every word that Mr. Munson says is sound; there's no doubt about it. He tells you How To Strengthen Your Desire To Write, he advises you to Face Your Difficulties!, he comments on The Selection Of A Style. He doesn't, however, (that I noticed) tell you to go out and buy a copy of "The Writer's Market." He sensibly counsels keeping carbons, sending manuscripts flat instead of rolled, and not enclosing covering letters. He does not though, advise typing two copies of the title page, so that a substitution can be made for the paper-clip-marked first one after ten rejections or so.

A writer, beginner or professional, can't go wrong in reading these "How to Write" books. There's always the possibility that he'll come across something helpful. But the fact remains that he'd be further ahead if he'd spend the same amount of time just writing.

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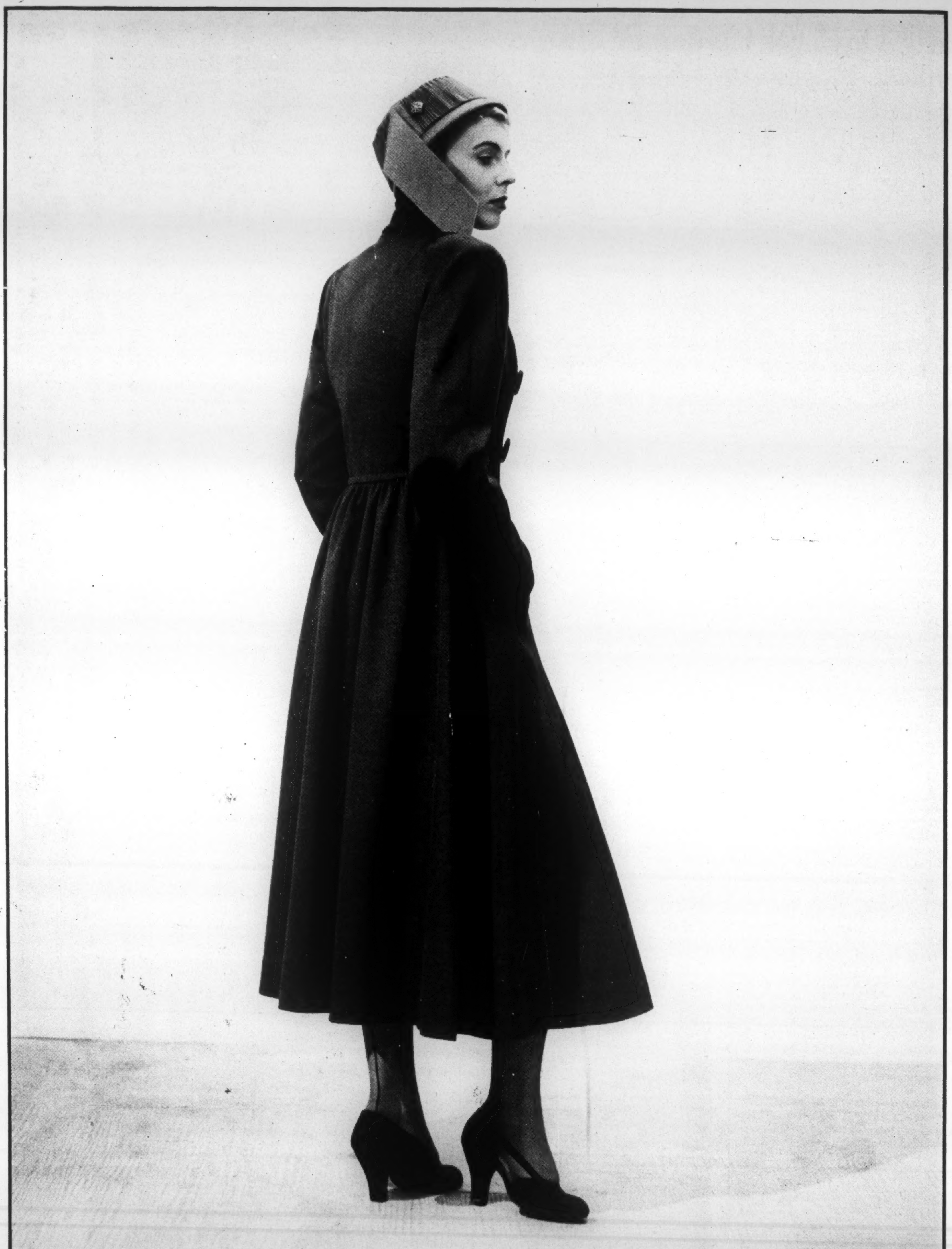
WORLD OF WOMEN



Photo, Arnott & Rogers

A Louis Schrier design

The Untrimmed Coat . . . speaks for itself in trim unadorned lines, or serves as a background for numerous changes of accessories . . . a fur hat, a muff, perhaps a fur scarf or neckpiece. The coat shown above is in winter navy satin broadcloth. It has a fitted double breasted front closing, soft back fullness.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

BOGEY

What's the State of Your Health Today?

By CLAIRE THOMPSON

THERE was a time, not so very long ago, maybe five or possibly ten years, at any rate before the advent of the medical article in magazines, when women went along blissfully unconcerned about all the ills that could befall them.

A major operation was an important event in any woman's life, providing a good subject of conversation for years and years to come, across the bridge table and over tea cups, but details were sadly lacking.

A woman who had a hysterectomy talked of the length of time she was "on the table" adding a few extra half-hours for good measure and the resulting pain afterwards. She usually referred to the operation itself in a very nebulous fashion. She had "everything" removed. The doctor had always, or practically always said that it was high time indeed to have the operation performed. He wasn't worth his salt if he didn't.

Now, she tells her equally knowledgeable friends that the results of the biopsy were negative, that she had intravenous feedings, a basic metabolism test, etc., etc. She rattles all this off with poise and assurance and her friends never ask silly questions, they know it all too. They can read. The things they know now!

At the green age of fourteen, in those days that is, (now there is no green age past six years old) I told my parents at the dinner table that the father of a girl at school had died of an infection of the prostate gland. There was a short silence which I recognized immediately, having provoked it unwittingly many times before. So to make the story more interesting I added that the whole family had been very much afraid of "catching it" but fortunately they hadn't.

At this point in my fascinating account, my father choked on his spinach, which offered the diversion needed to change the subject.

This could never happen today. Not with any and every magazine taking our sadly neglected education to heart; all this has changed. We bandy medical terms around with great gusto, having first learned how to pronounce them adequately.

There are fashions too, one has to keep up with; remember the excitement over vitamins? We're taking them pretty well in our stride these days. As a conversational tidbit, they're practically *passé* now.

Complex Confusion

Then there was the discovery of the complexes. Oh, that was something. Hollywood may be partly to blame for the glamour attached to psychiatry. Who could forget Gregory Peck as the victim of a neurosis helped back to health, and love of course, by exciting Ingrid Bergman?

Everyone rushed around after that discovering complexes in their families and friends. Some people were simply amazed and not a little bewildered to find that they had been laboring under an almost insurmountable sense of inferiority. The fact that they had not been conscious of it particularly made it all the more confusing.

Before Freud and his startling pronouncements on the importance of our sex life, old maids were simply old maids. Now, of course, these unfortunates are viewed with keen, scarcely disguised interest by amateur analysts who ponder on the degree of their frustration. Most embarrassing for the unmarried females who, in many cases, live alone by choice, not neglect, and like it.

The menopause gets a large share of attention from the writers of these articles. Every little malaise is carefully reported. The psychological reactions to this necessary change in life makes the reporting of these facts just that much more up to date.

Near Mental Case

A young woman blessed with a very vivid imagination, was reading in bed late one night, an article on mental illnesses in relation to the menopause. There were a number of questions given for the benefit of the readers who might want to ascertain just how sane they were. This young woman read it avidly (she reads *all* the medical articles) then found that according to her answers she was just a stone's throw from the asylum's door. She awakened her patient but sorely tried doctor at two a.m. to ask him if he knew that she was practically a mental case right now.

It took a good twenty minutes' talk on his part before he could convince her that she was a perfectly normal woman who should now either concentrate on sleeping or else reading a good detective story.

Some members of the medical profession view these driblets of information which readers (mostly women) swallow, half digesting them, with mixed feelings. Their patients either frighten themselves into a tizzy, or else, and this is much more serious, they are not quite so awed by the medical *poudre-aux-yeux* which (let's face it) some medicos like to sprinkle liberally to create an impression. These misguided clients are glad to air their exciting new knowledge, to talk man to man as it were. They demand the benefits of new medical discoveries which in some cases are still only in the experimental stages; or, at best, fresh ink on the pages of the *Reader's Digest*.

Sometimes these same hitherto peaceful patients go so far as to offer suggestions on what treatment they should be given. Horrors!

New Stimulus

Of course, after having explored all the former "tabu" subjects, with some very rewarding financial gains, these writers will run out of exciting new ones, and they will have to fall back on more prosaic ones.

Just the other day, I read such an article which had no interest whatsoever in venereal diseases, mental ills or the dangers of abortion. No, this one simply suggested quite meekly that it would be very nice indeed if scientists took time to find a cure for the common cold. As innocuous as that!

It may not last though, something's bound to turn up.

• •

WIFELY LOGIC

SPARE me, my love, these financial laments;
You wouldn't earn nearly so much if I
Didn't encumber you with the expense
Of so many wishes to gratify!

MAY RICHSTONE

•

TO THE Danes, smorgaasbord and Aquavit is a combination as familiar as apple pie and cheese. Aquavit, their national drink, is translated literally as "water of life", and is at its best when taken with cold foods and salad.

To introduce this combination to Canadians, Bjorn Miller, the host of A Little Bit of Denmark, Toronto, persuaded a Canadian distillery to produce Aquavit, according to an old Danish recipe.

Aquavit is distilled from potato alcohol and caraway seed. It can be served straight or with lemon juice and powdered sugar. Mr. Miller earned his reputation as a connoisseur of this beverage in his home in Aalborg, where the finest Aquavit in all Denmark is produced.

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JUNIOR RED CROSS

Children's All-Out Aid

By M. AUDREY GRAHAM

A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD boy was playing on the railway tracks near his home in Temiskaming, Quebec. He did not hear the oncoming train and in a flash stark tragedy shattered the scene of carefree pleasure.

By some strange miracle the boy's life was spared, but it was necessary to amputate both his legs. His parents were in despair. They could not afford to pay for extensive treatment and it seemed that the future for their son Philippe held nothing but the prospect of life in some institution where he would receive constant care.

News of the accident and the need for help reached the office of the Junior Red Cross. Philippe and his mother were brought to Montreal. Surgery prepared his legs for artificial limbs, and before many months had passed he was making his first determined efforts to walk again.

Behind that incident is the story of the Junior Red Cross Crippled Children's Fund which is maintained by the money-raising efforts of Canadian school boys and girls—members of the Junior Red Cross.

There are more than 875,000 members of this young people's organization in schools all across Canada. Thousands of teachers value Junior Red Cross because of its influence on the health and character of their pupils. Under their guidance school boys and girls organize classroom Branches and then plan and carry out various constructive activities. The program based on health, service, good citizenship and world friendship is designed to promote sound mental and physical health. Work for crippled children has been a feature of the activities ever since Junior Red Cross began in Canada twenty-seven years ago.

Share Responsibility

The record to date shows how important the work has been. Since 1922 more than 33,000 crippled children whose parents could not afford the necessary treatment have been helped. During the school year 1947-48, the Juniors raised $129,170 for the Crippled Children's Fund, and during the same period 2,628 cases were treated.

The Fund is administered provincially, but under a national policy. Naturally, the administration and the actual arrangements for treatment must be in the hands of adults—Junior Red Cross executives and personnel, doctors, hospital authorities and the parents of the patients, but this does not mean that the part played by the members ends with the raising of money.

Suppose we see how Philippe fared at the hands of Junior Red Cross members in Montreal. Students of the Montreal High School for Boys took as their year's major effort the task of raising enough money for the fund to cover the cost of his treatment. More than that, they came in small groups to visit him while he was in hospital. Their kindly interest did a great deal to cheer and encourage him.

During his last trip to Montreal for a medical check-up, Philippe called at the school to say "thank you" again. Juniors were on hand to welcome him. They watched him mount the school steps without assistance and were full of admiration as he demonstrated how efficiently he could use his new limbs. They were friends—these high school boys and the patient from Temiskaming — sharing the responsibility of restoring the normal life of a crippled boy.

In every province, a wide variety of physical disabilities are treated through the Junior Red Cross Crippled Children's Fund—any handicap that can be corrected by treatment. Occasionally, circumstances offer an opportunity for specialized service, but this is undertaken in addition to the treatment of all types of cases.

There is a Junior Red Cross Orthopaedic Clinic in Prince Edward Island, where for many years treatment has been given for club feet, Erb's paralysis, infantile hemiplegia and other physical handicaps. Members in Quebec are interested in the Speech Therapy Clinic at the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal. Their funds pay the salary of a speech pathologist and they finance the speech therapy treatment of twelve children at a summer camp for two months as well.

A fully equipped dental coach, purchased by Ontario Juniors, brings dental care to those in remote areas of the province. Along this same line of mechanized assistance, high school members in Toronto have provided a station wagon to transport crippled children to and from an occupational centre.

In recent months the Juniors of Manitoba have paid for the treatment of several "blue babies." This service included the cost of transportation to a hospital centre beyond their own province where pioneer work in this field has been carried on in Canada.

Pay For Treatments

Physiotherapy is an important factor in the work for crippled children in every province. Juniors pay for treatments prescribed by the attending physician, or they pay the salaries of physiotherapists in the children's wing or ward of a hospital.

Financial assistance for children suffering from spastic paralysis (cerebral palsy) is limited because of the long treatment required and the comparatively slight improvement to be expected. Canadian Juniors have paid for the treatment of a few promising cases, but their greatest service in this connection has been by providing special appliances and equipment for therapeutic treatment.

For example, British Columbia Juniors working in their annual training classes have made two large sets of steps to be used in exercises to develop leg muscles. They have made over-bed tables and innumerable therapeutic toys. One Branch in Vancouver held a bazaar to raise funds for a special "walker"; another group provided a typewriter for a teen-age patient who was thus able to pass her matriculation examinations.

In Newfoundland, Junior Red Cross has been organized for twelve years in conjunction with the Canadian Junior Red Cross. Newfoundland Juniors make toys and hospital comforts for patients. The Crippled Children's Fund has provided treatment for handicapped children on the island and, in addition, it has sent a deaf mute boy to a school in Halifax.

With this close relationship between members and patients, there is no lack of incentive to support the Crippled Children's Fund. Contributions vary from a few dollars—perhaps a part of the proceeds from a small sale or penny collection — to large sums raised through ambitious school-wide projects. Recently a West Coast high school held a festival combining games, sales, a concert and other entertainment from which they netted $1,100 for the Fund.

In one form or another, in hospitals and sanatoria all across Canada, you will find tangible evidence of Junior Red Cross work for crippled children. Canadian Juniors not only provide money but they back up their fund raising with a very real participation in the work.

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BRAIN-TEASER

"To Tread on Classic Ground"

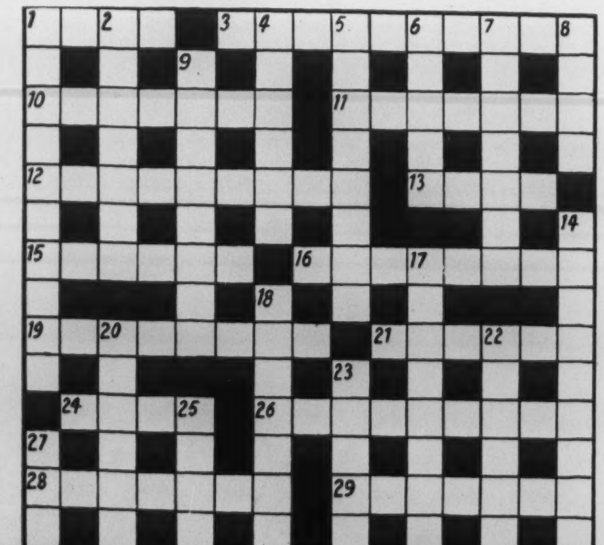
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. It brings the play to life. (4)
3. I'm in a clash with a cop. What a do! (10)
10. See 12.
11. Perambulates after the perambulator. (7)
12. and 10. In a turmoil, an ant's raging at it before swallowing a camel. (9, 2, 1, 4)
13. Antony wanted to borrow some. (4)
15. Reg returns with a fish for the old boy. (6)
16. Anne goes to such extremes to make notes. (8)
19. He does who hesitates utter-ly. (8)
21. 2, 4, 16, 256. (6)
24. One of the colors a recruit carries. (4)
26. Composer with a vegetable and something to cook it in. (9)
28. The cat has a leer When molasses appear. (7)
29. Canadian poet makes small talk with the French. (7)
30. About the top mine in Ont. (10)
31. We bet you can't find a better word. (4)

DOWN

1. He's well versed, but not in the verses of Wilhelmina Stitch! (10)
2. Heavenly bodies often are by Broadway's "angels". (7)
4. Blossom, akin to the pussy-willow? (6)
5. In short, take a month to transpose a song. (8)
6. Army guide makes father turn red. (5)
7. Orsino's dukedom. (7)
8. Admyrable pianist. (4)
9. Poor, but a gentleman to the end. (8)
14. Mercury, one of the fastest. (10)
17. The high cost of umbrellas? (8)
18. Cocktail. Some grumble over this tame mixture. (4, 4)
20. Almost all of Uncle Andrew appears to need washing. (7)
22. You have been asked to be in by six, Edward. (7)
23. Kingsley's sand's all over the pig's quarters. (6)
25. It's essential to get pop away from the bottle. (5)
27. A man from the Turkish Empire, whichever way you figure it. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Stephen Leacock
9. Noisier
10. Granted
11. Hire
12. Shrub
13. Fail
16. Noah's ark
17. Drill
20. Avert
22. Haystack
26. Harp
27. Strip
28. Brat
31. Orillia
32. Ogreish
33. Modern painters

DOWN

1. and 19. Sunshine sketches
2. Eritrea
3. Heir
4. Northern
5. Egg-cup
6. Coax
7. Catcall
8. Adult
14. Tsars
15. Prose
18. Mariposa 19. See 1
21. Vertigo 23. Air line
24. Throw 25. Strain
29. Glee 30. Grin (71)

KOHINOOR OF TEETH

It's up to the Fairies

By PHYLLIS LEE PETERSON

THE filling was about the size of a bullet. It represented four trips to the dentist and twenty-two dollars' worth of labor and amalgam. I felt my heart lurch as Ping balanced it delicately on the palm of his outstretched hand.

"What's that?" I asked sharply.

"My filling."

"Where'd you get it?"

"Out of my tooth," he answered logically.

"Let me see!"

He opened his mouth and I peered in. A yawning hole greeted me between assorted sizes of baby and second teeth. I withdrew hastily.

"We'll have to go to the dentist again!"

"Okay."

He dismissed the matter airily and we both made a point of forgetting the whole thing. For three months now, filling had been shovelled into

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that hole in the vain hope of saving the shell of the molar about it. Extraction was the next step and Ping and I knew it. But after all, it was only a baby tooth. Perhaps it would loosen up and fall out like the others. Perhaps he'd get hit with a baseball bat or something. We shrugged our respective shoulders and waited.

Nothing happened. Not to that tooth, anyway. In the week that followed, one came out in an apple and another in a fight with Johnny Webster. But the fragile shell, the Kohinoor of teeth, remained firmly in place like a white picket fence around a steam shovel excavation.

One night after Ping had gone to bed I found an empty pop bottle the stick from a Popsicle and the wrappings of two chocolate bars in the kitchen. That did it. At nine o'clock what we thought was a dog howling outside turned out to be a small boy in striped pyjamas, letting us know he had a toothache. We telephoned the dentist. He was out at a movie. I wondered vaguely what kind of movies dentists went to see on their hours off. Probably "The Snake Pit", I thought bitterly, remembering the hole in Ping's gums. I staggered back to the torture chamber where the toothache and its vocal accompaniment mounted in intensity. I gave Ping an aspirin and sent Bill out to the drugstore for oil of cloves.

At eleven o'clock the hole in the tooth was firmly plugged with cotton wadding and toothache drops. It still hurt and Ping was still awake. So was everyone else within the radius of a city block. I gave him another aspirin. Bill assumed the crown of martyrdom and pulled it down over his ears.

"I'm going to bed," he announced, rising from his place by the couch of pain. "Got a hard day ahead of me."

I THOUGHT of the high white dental chair and the gleaming chrome things hanging over it. *He* had a hard day ahead!

"By all means," I said coldly. Ice formed on the words and hung in the air between us. Bill looked at me for a moment. Then he reached hastily for the aspirins and swigged down two.

"Good night," he said politely. His exit lacked nothing in dignity.

Ping and I kept vigil until dawn with the toothache. Then he fell into a drugged stupor that passed for sleep.

At nine a.m. we were waiting in the dentist's office. He looked just like anyone else without his white pinafore. We explained the situation while he struggled into the starched white coat.

"It'll have to come out," he said cheerfully. "I'll be ready in a moment."

He disappeared into the holy of holies and whistled while he readied the shrine for its sacrificial victim. There was an ominous clink of instruments, a sizzling of steam from the sterilizer, and I shuddered and looked at Ping.

He seemed quite unconcerned, studying the pictures in a war issue of *Life*. But there was a puzzled look in his eyes, a concentrated withdrawn expression on his small, pointed face. I waited, trembling.

"Mother, there's something worrying me."

Ping's words were a triumph of understatement. I'm not surprised, I thought, listening to the sounds from the other room. I'd be worried myself.

"Yes?" I said gently. Suddenly my heart ached for a small boy about to be hurt.

"If I get ten cents for a tooth that falls out and I leave it under the doormat . . ."

His mind worked furiously and then a smile parted his lips, revealing all the gaps worth a dime each. I had enough teeth in my dressing-table drawer to start trading in wampum.

"Shouldn't I get more for a tooth that has to be pulled out?"

I felt my senses reeling and sat back further in the chair for support.

"That's up to the fairies." I grew cagey. He had me in a tough spot and he knew it. "Maybe they'll leave more this time."

He's already had a quarter this week, I thought. He spent it all on candies and comics . . .

"Of course," I clutched desperately at straws, "the tooth isn't in very good condition."

He looked disappointed for a moment. Then he brightened.

"Neither were the others."

Silence fell, broken only by the sound of the dental chair being adjusted for size. Suddenly I grew conscious that Ping was watching me, studying me appraisingly.

"The fairies don't really leave that money, do they? It's you and Dad . . ."

I sighed, fumbling futilely for words. Bill was right, I thought sadly. He said I was carrying things too far. And after all, Ping was six.

The door of the workshop opened and the dentist beckoned to Ping. My son went in, waving gaily as the door closed behind him. I breathed a sigh of relief. It was no time for metaphysics.

For half an hour I gazed unseeingly at the wall, bracing myself for the inevitable anguished screams. There wasn't a sound. Maybe the dentist can fill it again, I thought desperately. Maybe he doesn't have to pull it out. And then the black, Irish thoughts came over me. Maybe Ping's hemorrhaging in there . . .

THE door opened and the dentist came out beaming. He held up two fingers, like an obstetrician announcing twins.

"Two of them?" I gasped and the world reeled around me. "You took out two?"

"Yep. And not a murmur out of him." The dentist smiled proudly. "He's a great kid."

"You don't know the half of it!"

I groaned, remembering the financial discussion. Two teeth, pulled out, at something more than a dime each . . .

That night Bill and I bent over the front doormat. The teeth were there, gleaming up at us in the moonlight. I fingered them lovingly, tokens of a small boy's manhood. Bill slipped the envelope with the fifty cents in it under the mat. I looked at the words he had written.

"To a brave son. With love from mother and dad."

They were all right, adequate for the purpose. But there was something missing, something of the stuff of dreams. Ping hadn't been quite sure, that morning in the dentist's office. Perhaps there was still a chance . . .

"Wait a minute."

I fumbled in my pocket for a pencil and Bill chuckled, watching my inner struggle.

"You're incurable."

"I know it."

His arm stole around me and we stood together in the moonlight, looking down on the two teeth and the envelope that now read,

"From mother and dad. *And the fairies!*"

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HEADMISTRESS

Marian Wood, Pioneer

By RICA McLEAN FARQUHARSON

PRIVATE schools play an important part in Canada's life.

British masters and mistresses pioneered a system stressing all-round development and character-building. Miss Marian Wood, formerly Head of Havergal Ladies' College, Toronto, and first President Head Mistresses Association of Canada, was outstanding in this specialized field. News of her death, in Wales, brings sadness to many Canadian and American women who had gone to her for guidance in school courses. Her timetables and judgment were conditioning forces in their lives.

Miss Wood was educated at the Mount School, York, England, and Westfield College, University of London, where she received her B.A. degree. For forty years she taught at Havergal: Headmistress 1924-1937: taking over supervision of both Jarvis Street original and new Lawrence Park.

In 1898 the Quaker mother of the twenty-one-year-old Classics teacher sewed chamois inner lining in all her frocks for the great adventure which was to mean one year in Canada. The young English girl fell in love with Canada and—almost half a century sped busily by.

Since 1894 the school has had three principals: Miss Ellen Knox, founder; Miss Wood; Miss G. E. Millard, present head. Havergal (Heaverghyll) means "heaving of a stream." Due to these women the school's history, likewise, has widened, deepened.

Under Miss Wood, the Junior School became a separate entity. In 1908 she transferred from headship of Junior to Senior Day School, later became first Vice-Principal of the college.

Miss Wood has been described as "old school," a type now fading from the Canadian scene. A distinguished Canadian echoes feelings of many men and women when he protests: "I sincerely hope not."

Honor System

Actually, the tall, inspiring Miss Wood was both behind and ahead of her generation: one reason middle-aged women find sadness at her passing instinctively giving place to a lift of the chin. Good sportsmanship was her credo.

A famous Canadian sportswoman remembers:

"Miss Wood inaugurated the honor system at school. We hadn't objected to writing off black books but when she put us on our honor she rendered us powerless in making trouble. You just couldn't write off your word."

Marian Wood had the long-legged, swinging gait of today. She had a bubbling laugh, a gay quality of voice, is said to have been a marvel to certain contemporaries because she "cold-creamed her face every night."

A former pupil who owns a quality clothes shop recalls:

"Miss Wood's suits were from the best London tailors. She taught me never to buy the cheap or tawdry; to do without, save, until I could get the best; then wear it, love it, give it away before it was too shabby—so someone else might enjoy it."

Former pupils and members of staff sum up their memories of a personality with vivid facets as follows:

"Her Quaker upbringing dominated her life. She was devoted to her family." (A sister was once a Havergal mistress and a brother is a Vancouver doctor.)

Return To England

"Miss Wood gave me my love of artistic things. I remember her tiny sitting room, the lovely china, Japanese prints, exquisite things, books and—violet perfume."

"Her lantern slides for Art Lectures—how blithely, thoroughly we absorbed the Old Masters."

"She had a profound interest in world affairs."

"I remember being the smallest junior—sitting, on her knee, before the fire for Sunday tea: eager little faces listening to stories that often supplied us with answers for future lesson periods."

"Her knitting for the soldiers."

"Her Scripture classes."

"Fairness and trained mind."

"Skill at sports—ice hockey, badminton, tennis, golf, riding."

"Passion for the Canadian woods. She knew, intimately, from many canoe trips, our lakes and streams."

Factors in Miss Wood's long survival, after illness forced her return abroad, were her own courage and the loving care of Miss Gobar who took her each day to gaze upon mountains and the sea, and assisted her with a voluminous Havergalian correspondence.

Dr. Robert Graham, gifted violinist, who plays Mendelssohn Concerto with the Toronto Prom Orchestra on September 15. Dr. Graham has played with many big United States orchestras, is a yachtsman for recreation, and is now taking postgraduate training in Anatomy at University of Toronto.

—Photo by Lenare

MAVOR MOORE, well-known actor-director of radio and stage whose play "WHO'S WHO", a comedy set in Toronto, will be the season's opening offering of the New Play Society. Of their ten productions this season, five will be new plays by, about and for Canadians.

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—the Evening Citizen
1. "WHO'S WHO" by Mavor Moore ..... (Sept. 16-24)
—a new comedy set in Toronto
2. "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER" ..... (Oct. 7-15)
—Goldsmith's enchanting comedy
3. "GOING HOME" by Morley Callaghan ..... (Oct. 21-29)
—a new play by our top novelist
4. "KING LEAR" by Wm. Shakespeare ..... (Nov. 18-26)
—regarded by many as his greatest
5. "NARROW PASSAGE" by Andrew Allan ..... (Jan. 13-21)
—star radio director turns to stage
6. "HEARTBREAK HOUSE" by G. B. Shaw ..... (Feb. 3-11)
—one of Shaw's wittiest satires
7. "LOUIS RIEL" by John Coulter ..... (Feb. 17-25)
—Canadian history excitingly alive
8. "GHOSTS" by Henrik Ibsen ..... (March 10-18)
—the play which rocked a world
9. "THE INHERITANCE" by H. J. Boyle ..... (March 24-April 1)
—moving drama on an Ontario farm
10. "SPRING THAW '50"—a Review ..... (April 21-May 6)
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RADIO

Saved Fate Worse Than Death

By JOHN L. WATSON

A FORTNIGHT'S holiday from radio-listening once a year is a healthy practice. Even better—for a Canadian—is to spend part of the fortnight listening to the radio programs of our good friend and neighbor to the south. I can almost guarantee that two weeks' devotion to American broadcasts will send the listener scurrying back across the border willing, nay eager, to plank down his $2.50 for the privilege of having his radio fare kept free from at least the most sordid excesses of commercialism.

But suppose the ante is raised to $5.00, as rumor hath it? What price culture then? Still cheap, if you calculate it in terms of pennies per program. For where else can you buy so much that is exciting and edifying, entertaining and ennobling, for a mere five inflated dollars?—and most of it unfettered by the careful Philistinism that is the inevitable characteristic of commercially-sponsored culture!

Now this is not to suggest that we should be content to hand over an extra two dollars and a half per annum and get nothing in return. The C.B.C. has done a prodigiously good job in the past but it is capable of doing a very much better one and, for a 100 per cent rise in rates, the listener has a right to expect a great deal of improvement. We must, in fact, demand it if the proposed increase becomes effective.

In no other department has the lack of money been felt more keenly than in the "Wednesday Night" series. Since the beginning of summer mediocrity has been the keynote: there have been few memorable programs and no memorable evenings. The generosity of the B.B.C. saved the day—the whole season, in fact.

We have had a handful of first-rate productions from both sides of the water. Offhand, I recall the program of contemporary European music, the production of "The Cherry Orchard", some readings by Earle Birney and, of course, the magnificent series of talks by Bertrand Russell. But even these good things were not enough to achieve the ends to which the "Wednesday Nights" are allegedly dedicated. I have no difficulty in believing, however, that this sorry state of affairs was due entirely to lack of money and not at all to lack of enterprise or talent.

Incidentally, the Canadian listener was saved from a fate worse than death when the C.B.C. turned thumbs-down on a double-barrelled proposal that existing regulations be changed to permit (a) the broadcasting of spot announcements on weekdays from 7:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. and (b) the insertion of spot announcements between network programs. There is a body of radio-listeners of which I am a member (we may be a minority for all I know!) who believe that, during the evening hours at least, radio advertisers should be obliged to furnish a sizable dollop of entertainment along with their commercial message—however timely and important that message may be!

WE CAN always rely on our British colleagues to send us good documentaries: a recent example was "Window on Italy", an informal survey of conditions in postwar Italy with a good deal of significance to it. The pace was rapid and flexible, the script was witty, and there was a wonderful sense of proximity about it—the radio-listener was made to feel extraordinarily close to the Italian scene, the Italian people and the typically Italian chiaroscuro of misery and joy.

THE C.B.C. Opera Company, which got off to such an admirable start last year, has prepared a busy and ambitious schedule for the 1949-50 season. They will kick off on October 12 with a full-dress performance of "Peter Grimes", one of the most interesting, and certainly the most controversial, of modern operas. After this daring foray the company will return to safer ground with a performance of "Carmen", to be broadcast from Massey Hall, Toronto, on December 14. This will be followed by a repeat performance of "Don Giovanni" on January 11, Beethoven's rarely performed "Fidelio" on March 15 and Puccini's all-too-often performed "Madame Butterfly" on April 26. All the operas will be directed by Nicholas Goldschmidt, the company's regular conductor, with the exception of "Peter Grimes", which will be conducted by Geoffrey Waddington. Terence Gibbs will produce.

CANADIANS who listen to the radio will have no excuse for not being familiar with—indeed, acutely conscious of—the music of Benjamin Britten. In addition to the performance of "Peter Grimes", the C.B.C. will present Mr. B. himself conducting his "St. Nicholas Cantata" with his friend and colleague, Peter Pears, as soloist. A week after that, Mr. Britten and Mr. Pears will be heard in a joint recital on the Distinguished Artists' Series. Then Jean de Rimanoczy will perform Britten's "Simple Symphony" and his "Variations on a Theme of Frank Bridge". Three weeks before the presentation of "Peter Grimes" the C.B.C. will feature a dramatized version of the story, based on the libretto which Montague Slater devised for the opera from the poems of George Crabbe. This will give listeners an opportunity to become familiar with the grim, bitter plot of "Peter Grimes" which is, to say the least, difficult to follow in the opera version.

I SUPPOSE there must be some sound, practical reason for discontinuing "Keep in Touch", the amusing, light-hearted program which displayed the variously assorted talents of Eric Christmas and Co. We have only two comedy shows in Canada and it seems a pity to lose the one which, if not the more professional, was certainly the more lively and original. It is to be hoped that the C.B.C. will give Mr. Christmas plenty of opportunity to be funny on other programs. Still, we shall miss the whimsical humor of the inimitable Alf Perkins.

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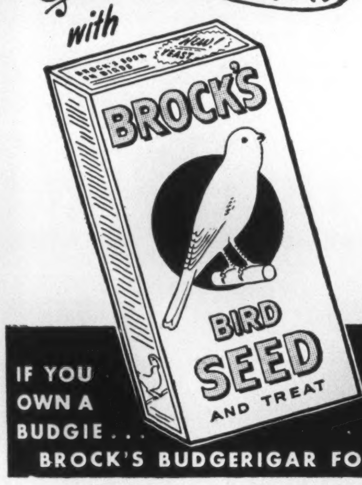

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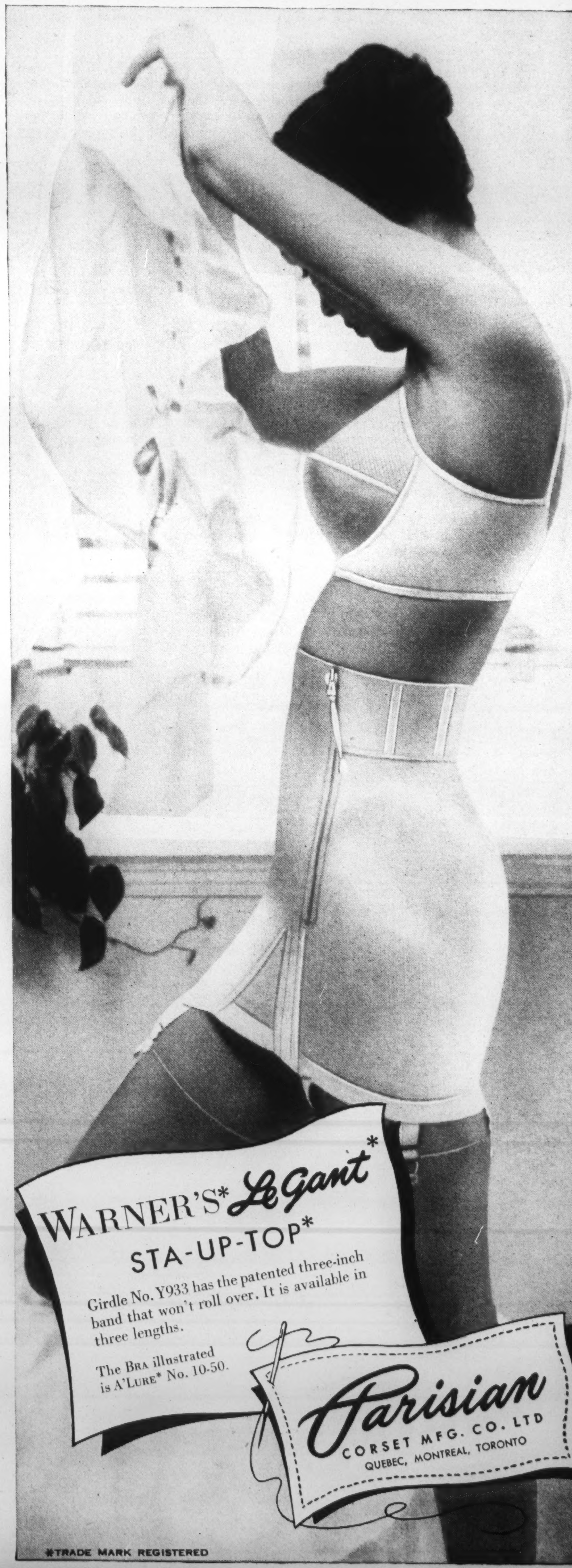


CONCERNING FOOD

Spiced Grapes for Meat

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

VAN GOGH-LIKE arrangements of purple grapes in fruit store windows remind us that now's the time to "jar" a few grapes. If you alternate each year in making grape jelly and spiced grapes, we hope this year is the one for the spiced variety. It's a fine accompaniment to game, poultry, veal and lamb.

Spiced Grapes

A loose-skinned purple grape of the Concord variety is best for color and flavor. Remove grapes from stem. Wash and weigh out 7 pounds (1 6-quart basket, as purchased). Slip skins from pulp. Bring pulp to a boil in saucepan and then simmer until softened. Press through sieve to remove seeds. Add sieved pulp to uncooked skins in preserving kettle and then add—

4 pounds granulated sugar
1 pint cider vinegar
1½ tbsp. ground cinnamon
2 tbsps. ground cloves.

Combine and let the mixture simmer gently for about 1½-2 hours, or until the desired consistency is obtained. It should be like a thick jam. It can be tested by thoroughly chilling two teaspoons of the mixture in the refrigerator from time to time. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

A late summer and early fall vegetable which frequently gets by-passed in everyday cooking is the egg plant. Its shiny purple-maroon exterior is just as exotic as its Oriental background.

Egg Plant Casserole

Melt 2 tbsps. cooking fat in skillet. Add 1 lb. lean minced beef. Stir meat in pan with a fork and fry until a golden brown. Add 2 medium sized onions chopped fairly fine, 1 tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper and combine with the meat. Cover and let cook slowly until the onion is tender, stirring occasionally. Add—

1 tin condensed tomato soup.
2 tbsps. chili powder (if desired)
1 tbsp. worcestershire sauce
1 cup cooked rice (1/3 cup raw white rice)

Let these simmer covered while frying the egg plant.

Peel, then slice a large egg plant crosswise ¼" thick. Sauté quickly in salad oil or bacon fat. Place a layer of fried egg plant on bottom of a 10 x 6 x 2 baking dish; cover with meat mixture and top with egg plant. Sprinkle with ½ cup grated nippy cheese and bake in 350° oven for 30 minutes. Serves 4 generously. Excellent served with hot crusty rolls and a green salad, chilled fresh fruit cup and cookies.

For plain everyday cookies nothing can beat the soft sour cream cookies. Their ancestral roots go back to pioneer days when sour cream, sugar, flour and shortening were staple items for every cabin in a clearing. They're the perfect accompaniment to fresh fruits in season, very simple to make and fill the empty cookie jar in right up to the lid.

Sour Cream Cookies

Cream together—
¼ cup butter
¼ cup shortening
Add—
1 tsp. vanilla flavoring.
1 cup granulated sugar.

Cream thoroughly and add 1 egg. Beat until mixture is light and fluffy.

Sift together—
2¼ cups sifted pastry flour
½ tsp. baking soda
½ tsp. salt

Add dry ingredients alternately to butter-egg mixture with ½ cup sour cream. To sour sweet table cream or rich milk add ½ tbsp. vinegar or lemon juice. Drop by teaspoons on greased cookie sheet 2" apart (they spread). Sprinkle liberally with cinnamon and sugar mixed together. Bake in oven 400° F. for 12-15 minutes. Yield: 3-3½ doz. cookies. You can vary this basic batter by adding—

(1) 1½ tsp. grated orange rind and ½ cup seedless raisins to dry ingredients.
(2) Use 1 cup brown sugar in place of white and sift 1 tsp. ground cinnamon in with dry ingredients.

Fat, ripe tomatoes yield very well to the stuffing process. A lot of people raise the eyebrows at baking or frying them when they can be eaten fresh from the field; but, providing the frost stays away, the tomato season is a long one and a little variety in serving does not come amiss.

Stuffed Tomatoes

Scoop out pulp and juice from 6 large, firm tomatoes. Sprinkle insides with salt and put 1 tsp. melted butter or margarine in each. Place in bake dish.

Cook 1¼ cups short or elbow macaroni in boiling salted water. Make a quick cheese sauce by heating ½ cup milk in double boiler and adding an 8 oz. package of yellow processed cheese and 2 tsp. prepared mustard. A very cheesy sauce and quite expensive—but good! Makes 1 cup sauce. Mix with macaroni and divide mixture evenly between the tomatoes. Top with buttered bread or cracker crumbs. Bake in oven 375° F. for 15-20 minutes. Serve for dinner one of these stuffed tomatoes along with panbroiled calves' liver and fresh spinach. Follow up with blueberry Betty. (Requires same oven temperature for baking as the tomatoes).

REVIEW

The Story of the Y.W.C.A.

By MARJORIE WILKINS CAMPBELL

"ANNUAL meetings of the Toronto Women's Christian Association during the seventies and eighties . . . were always conducted by men. An important citizen—the Mayor or Professor Goldwin Smith or Mr. John MacDonald—would chair the meeting and other gentlemen would offer prayer, lead the singing and present reports of the ladies' work during the year." From such a beginning—the first Canadian branch was founded at St. John, N.B., in 1870—the Y.W.C.A. has grown to an organization which is an essential part of our country's social and economic fabric, which is staffed by trained female leaders and whose meetings have been chaired in recent years by such well known and competent women as Mrs. Harvey Agnew and Mrs. Walter C. Rean.

Mary Quayle Innis, known to SATURDAY NIGHT readers for her charming short prose, author of "Stand on a Rainbow" and "An Economic History of Canada," in "Unfold the Years" has accomplished the difficult task of turning an account of good works into good reading. She has brought competent organization to a mass of reports. Anecdotes and gentle irony brighten the text . . . "I do not believe that women should go to Parliament, but I do think they should have a vote," said Mrs. Underwood, chairman of the Y.W.C.A. board in Calgary in 1911. At Ottawa in 1901 a speaker voiced the opinion that ladies should "work with young women, not for them." Most statistics are put where they belong, in appendices.

The book will be of prime interest to members of the organization because of its accounts of branches from coast to coast and of the women—and more latterly girls — who were responsible for them. But it should have a much wider audience. "Unfold the Years" is a story not only of the development of all women's organizations but of women's economic status.

Revolution

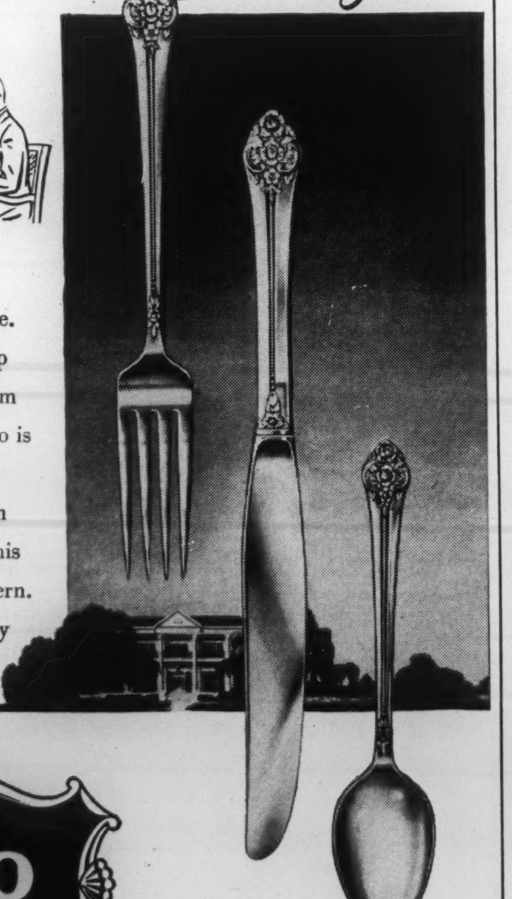
During the religious and industrial revolution of the late nineteenth century, a group of more privileged Canadian women became aware of the shocking conditions under which many thousands of girls were working. They set about doing something practical for the "temporal, moral and religious welfare of young women who are dependent upon their own exertions for support." Mrs. Innis tells the vivid story of this movement from the first small gatherings for prayer and discussion down through the changes of the First World War and the struggles of the ensuing years of prosperity and depression to the all-out effort of the Second World War. The reader is aware that there was often disagreement and disillusionment but that somehow the original course was held.

Steadily the horizon broadened till the organization which had not thought it suitable to go beyond the home, the church and the factory reached out into business and industry and the professions all over the world. Interpreted through Travellers' Aid, Health, Farm Services, C.G.I.T., Hi-Y, port visiting, Displaced Persons Camps, etc., the original purpose of the Constitution continues to achieve a modern interpretation.

"The objects of this Association shall be, the mutual spiritual improvement of its members, the systematic circulation of suitable Bible literature, the regular visitation of the poor and suffering, and the promotion, whenever and wherever possible of the 'knowledge and love of Christ Jesus our Lord'."

(UNFOLD THE YEARS: The History of the Young Women's Christian Association in Canada, by Mary Quayle Innis. McClelland & Stewart. $3.00)

Gracious Living



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HEINZ VINEGARS

57

THE OTHER PAGE

Long John of the Hospital

By HORACE BROWN

MY FIRST introduction to Long John was through a haze of agony. Because of my arthritic bouts, I thought I had developed a contempt for pain, but a stone in the kidney will knock that foolishness out of anyone. I cannot, now, understand those individuals who survived weeks of systematic Gestapo torture; hate and faith must be the most powerful of anaesthetics.

Here I was in Room 519 of the Toronto East General and Orthopaedic Hospital doing what now seems silly, but was then very necessary, i.e., biting the mattress. There was certainly no nourishment in the inner springs, but they sustained me.

Long John flitted into the room, so tall I could not ignore him. I realized the other patients had concernedly pressed the light-switch for an orderly. He took one look at me and went out. I could not see what earthly use an orderly would be to me at that moment. In next to no time, Long John was back with a house doctor, a couple of internes, and a nurse. Doctor Loftus was a sensible man. He took one look and ordered a sedative.

That was my grateful introduction to Long John Fahey, orderly extraordinary. In the self-contained world of the hospital, the orderly, even when he qualifies as a male nurse, ranks somewhere next to the fixtures in the scale of values. His circumscribed domain is that of the pan and the bottle and the enema. He comes (perhaps) when you call, and he hastens (maybe) to assuage the demands of nature. Lowly though his lot may seem to the eye of the visitor, once you are lying on a hospital cot he can be your *bête noire* or your reluctant dragon. You may think yourself high in the social scale, you may be wealthy and pampered, but to the orderly you are just another nuisance who wants a bottle or a pan at the moment he wants to rest his feet, aching from ceaseless tramping of stone corridors.

I was simply shot through with luck that Long John was the orderly on duty when I arrived, for in the early morning hours two days later I asked the orderly then on duty to get me a nurse because of the pain. It was forty minutes before a nurse came, the orderly not having told her she was needed. *That* orderly was censured, and quickly transferred.

"Long John's studying to be a research scientist," Freddie Wright in the next bed told me. "He *knew* you needed a doctor right away."

As I felt better, I became interested in this young man who had taken on the lowly, if necessary, occupation of orderly. It was easy to see he could have had other, better-paying jobs, if he wanted.

"I thought it was the best way to get to know quickly what went on in a hospital," John Fahey told me, folding his length precariously on a visitor's chair at my invitation. "Besides, I have to work my way through 'Varsity."

At 21, John is on his way grimly to a Bachelor's degree. After that, he has his eye on a Master's.

"Then I want to get into research science," he said. "There's so much to be done in the virus diseases . . . polio and so on. It's a chance to do something."

That I like. Let me repeat it: "It's a chance to do something."

Long John is making his own chances, and decidedly the hard way. When I told him I knew someone who would be interested in a case like his, and would undoubtedly loan him the money to see him through, the young man bridled.

"I can do it alone," he said.

He can and he will. The one thing he feared might stop him was falling in love.

"It's happened to several of the fellows," was his explanation. I advised him to read "Arrowsmith."

It was then I learnt Long John was not alone. He was one of a little army of determined young men and women who want to follow in the footsteps of Banting, who seem burning up with a desire to make Canada's name ring in the atomic age with their humanitarian discoveries.

For those who fear for the world, Long John Fahey and those like him are antidote to the atom bomb. They may never hit their high targets. They may fall short of their great endeavors. But, when everything seems headed towards ruin, when some of us are growing weary of the struggle for the better world the Victory Loan and liquor advertisements promised us frantically in 1944, it is a tonic to meet someone who is young and vital and yet thinking of what he can do for others and not for himself, and to know that he is one of many such. Surely this world of ours can never be a desert, while there flowers in one young breast the will to achieve through hard and often sordid work the easing of the pain of others. When gentle paths are so easy, a dedicated life is a holy thing.

When Long John's shadow fell silently across the ward at night, when the pans and the bottles rattled softly, I had a queer memory of a Man Who humbly washed the feet of the lowly.

"DO HAVE A SECOND HELPING"

AS COOL as any diplomat,
  Albeit with distended jowl,
I listened to my hostess chat
And tried to chew her roasted fowl.

Both oven-temperature and time
Had been completely overlooked;
Confounded culinary crime!
It was not even close to cooked.

Since then how many times as guest
Have I adorned her table? None.
Is it because I said in jest
That woman's work is never done?

—J. E. P.

APPLIED SCIENCE

A BEAM of light is turned
  Into electric current,
Which cannot be discerned.
  But that is no deterrent.
The Scientific men
  Pick up the waves unseen
And turn them back again
  To light, upon a screen.

Magicians, necromancers,
  Witches who ride a broom,
Bringing me ballet-dancers
  Into my living-room.
These show me, after spinning
  Faster, and ever faster,
With tender smiles, and winning,
  Their favorite corn-plaster.

J. E. M.

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Tests Prove New Sudsing Action OLD DUTCH CLEANSER Cleaned faster, easier than any other leading cleanser.

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THE WORLD OVER

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Canada Takes North American View To Washington Monetary Talks

By RODNEY GREY

To Canada the main consideration at the Washington talks is that the dollar shortage is not only a British crisis, it is also a Canadian crisis. The most important decisions will be made by the Americans and the British, but these decisions are vital to Canada. Canadians see the problem as a North American nation. The delegation is convinced that the British must do even more to help themselves. It is recognized that the British have accomplished a great deal in the postwar period, but the low efficiency of the British economy compared with that of the North American economies must be rectified if a permanent solution to the difficulties is to be found. Whether or not this can be accomplished rests in British hands. Below, Rodney Grey sets out the considerations that, to Canadian eyes, are the limits within which the Washington talks must produce some solution to the problem.

THE Canadian delegation to the monetary talks in Washington—Mr. Abbott, Mr. Pearson, and their retinue of financial experts—are playing the traditional role of mediator between the British and the Americans. Because they understand the United Kingdom problem, and the United Kingdom point of view, they can interpret the British to the Americans. But the Canadian delegation, by reason of the hard facts of geography and of economics, sees the problem from North America, not from Britain.

What are the essentials of this North American view of the sterling crisis? What are the basic considerations which set the limits to the present talks in Washington? To Canada, the paramount consideration is that this crisis of low productivity, this dollar shortage, is not only a British crisis, it is a Canadian crisis. The vital segment of our foreign trade, the portion that makes the difference in Canada between high and low incomes for Canadian producers of wheat, lumber, eggs, cheese, bacon and tobacco, is our trade with the United Kingdom. That trade is threatened by the drastic drain of the last few months on the central gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area. Thus the Canadian delegation is in the rather uncomfortable position of knowing that, though the most important decisions are being made by the Americans and the British, those decisions are vital to Canada.

Low Efficiency

The second consideration, the second limit to what can be accomplished at Washington, is the grim conviction that the British must help themselves. Both of the governments of North America realize that further aid, further loans and gifts to Britain, will only postpone the necessary adjustments that the British must make. The accumulated savings of Britain enabled her for years to live off the fat which is now used up; the low efficiency of the British economy, compared to the North American economies, is now evident. One of the important jobs of the Canadian delegation is to convince the British that they must demonstrate that they can and will make further efforts to help themselves.

There are some experts who argue that the gap between British productivity and North American productivity can never be closed. Britain has the largest capital investment program now that she has ever had, but large as it is, British capital is not being widened and deepened as fast as the American. If the British cannot catch up, cannot close the productivity gap, they will be faced with an intransigent dollar shortage. And that would only push Britain into more bilateralism, more barter dealing, more Schachtian national economic policy.

It would mean the building up of a high-cost, low-productivity area, which could only be brought into a normal relationship with the rest of the trading world by continued devaluations and the maintenance of a variety of exchange controls.

The British have stated that the crisis has been brought on by the recent price drops in the United States. While it is true that the loss of earnings in the United States, particularly of dollars that were previously earned by colonially produced goods like tin and rubber, has precipitated the crisis, it is fairly plain to the Canadians and Americans that this loss of earnings by the sterling area is only the proximate cause of the trouble. The low productivity of the British economy is now revealed by its poor competitive position in the United States market.

The drop in U.S. prices, and the recent levelling off at less than boom prices, may be a blessing in disguise for Britain. For if the "little recession" in the U.S. leads to any reduction in the American domestic capital program, it will give Britain a chance to catch up.

Canadians Sympathetic

The Canadians in Washington, while sympathetic to the British view, are inclined to discount much British reasoning about the crisis. Canada has been able to keep on selling to the United States, even if Britain has not. They argue that if Britain had been in a better competitive position, she would have been able to cut prices and keep her portion of the American market. They also are inclined to write off as statistically not too important the British argument that it is American tariffs and import restrictions that keep British goods out and prevent Britain from earning dollars in the United States. While it is true that if the United States increased her foreign buying from its present one per cent of total American consumption to two per cent, the dollar problem would be solved, that argument loses much of its force when British costs and prices are looked at.

Every point, when it is discussed, leads directly back to Paul Hoffman's contention that the British economy must be reorganized, must be rationalized. All other solutions to the present shortage of hard currencies will simply delay the adjustment to competitive circumstances by hiding the trouble.

—Capital Press Service

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS Minister Pearson. Politics as well as finance will be discussed at Washington.

This article is being written as the Washington talks get under way. It is too early yet to say what the experts will put together in the way of a solution, though some journalists tapping those "well-informed sources" are making guesses. But many of the solutions already suggested fail by the hard test suggested here: do they get at the heart of the problem?

And that is the third consideration which will determine the outcome of the Washington talks. A determined effort is being made to find a real solution, a real way out of the problem. The Canadians, judging by the pre-conference mood of Ottawa, are likely to extend further loans to Britain, or agree to any temporary palliative, only under great pressure from the United States, and only if it is clear that nothing else can be done to keep Britain on her feet.

Raise Gold Price?

Rumors have circulated about the possibility that the United States might raise the price of gold, say from \$35 an ounce to \$50. This would give the U.S. Treasury a large paper profit on present stocks with which to make any direct aid deemed necessary, and would make possible higher dollar earnings by South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, who are sterling area gold producers. This move, of course, would help Canada, and it would certainly be welcomed in Canadian gold mining circles, but it falls under the category of "trick solutions" recently castigated by President Truman.

An increase in the price of gold would need the approval of Congress; political observers in Washington comment that the possibility of that is about zero. Indeed, it may well be that much effort in the next few years will have to be made to keep the \$35 price for gold, let alone get it raised. With the enormous stock pile of gold now under Ford Knox, gold buying by the United States represents a real and direct American assistance to Canada, South Africa and to the gold-producing colonies. The United States has no clear economic reason for the policy of buying gold, as far as the U.S. domestic economy is concerned; the financial support of important political allies remains the main consideration.

The suggestion that a much greater range of discriminatory practices be adopted by Britain and by those parts of the sterling area under the direct control of Whitehall, so as to favor the import of sterling area goods as against hard currency area goods, is reported to be a main point in the British brief. Though this may find some support at Washington, as a measure which may immediately cut down the drain on the central dollar reserves of the sterling area, it is a measure which will strengthen rather than weaken the present drift to bilateralism. Such discrimination might not make any immediate difference to the level of spending by the United Kingdom in Canada. The products that Canada sells to Great Britain are not as likely to be discriminated against as are the products which Britain has been buying from the United States. But such an extension of discrimination goes directly counter to the general Canadian view and the clear Canadian interest: the growth of international competitive free trade.

From the British point of view, the extension of discriminatory practices would not help the British much in the long run, for it would encourage the British exporter to sell to high-cost European and sterling area buyers, who would have the sterling available to buy in Britain. Thus the present movement toward a high-cost area would be hastened; the Cana-

(*Continued on page* 38)

RADIO ON THE SPOT. V.H.F. sets are now extensively used by engineers of London Transport in checking faults in the signalling equipment. Much time is saved through the use of telephones like this one.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Barking Up The Wrong Tree?

By P. M. RICHARDS

IS BRITAIN'S economic crisis the result of national socialism, or are its causes more deep-seated?

In this space on August 16 (just before going on vacation) I printed a piece which argued that, despite all the private-enterprise strictures on socialistic extravagances, the root of Britain's trouble was the inefficiency of much of her industrial equipment and general backwardness of her productive methods. I added that it was wrong to blame everything on her "welfare state" program, as so many Americans were doing; that actually national socialism exerts a smaller influence, at least directly, on Britain's production costs and price level than is commonly supposed.

Now, home again, I find a letter from economist Stuart Armour, of Hamilton, taking issue with me. He says I argued myself into a contradictory position in that article, in that the industrial decrepitude and obsolescence I spoke of are in fact largely the results of very high tax rates over a long period of time to support the welfare program. I was referring, of course, to the socialistic ventures of the present Labor government while Mr. Armour has in mind Britain's heavy expenditures on social welfare since the end of the First Great War.

He has a good case. He points out that British economist Sir Henry Clay warned the world (in an article in *Foreign Affairs* in 1946) that Britain would never recover her position in external trade because the high taxation demanded by welfare and other government expenditures made it impossible for British industry to make sufficient profits, through sales on the world market, to furnish the capital necessary for continued expansion. In other words, Clay held that the costs of government would largely price Britain out of postwar world markets, and, says Armour, this has certainly come to pass.

Inadequate Reinvestment

Armour adds that in an article in *Harper's Magazine* last year, Barbara Ward of the *Economist* showed that, on the average, over the years from 1919 to 1939 Britain only ploughed back into capital goods about 3 per cent of her national income. She pointed out that economists regarded a plough-back of anything from 10 to 20 per cent as requisite if the national industrial plant was to be kept functioning efficiently. Miss Ward also ascribed the failure to plough back sufficient profits, in part at least, to the high costs of government services, including, of course, welfare services.

Says Armour: "The costs of the welfare services which caused Clay and Miss Ward such concern have greatly increased . . . At present, North America is pumping much of her production into what has proved, and, so far as one can see in the existing circumstances, will continue to prove, a bottomless pit."

Of course I entirely agree that Britain, over many years, seems to have been spending more on social services than the value of her production warranted and that the tax rates which this made necessary have had a cramping effect on the development of British industry. But the present free provision of false teeth and wigs and other amenities, and even the nationalization of some industries, do not themselves appear to add enough to costs of production to be the factor responsible for loss of export sales due to high prices. The direct increased cost per unit of production is exceedingly small. And the increase of obsolescence in British industry has been going on since before the period referred to by Mr. Armour, probably since the turn of the century or longer. My point is that, disapprove of national socialism as we may, the gravity of the British situation is such that we cannot afford to go barking up the wrong tree. We and the U.S. and others are also spending much more on social services than we once did.

The other day in Toronto I asked Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Churchill government which went out in 1945 and a consistent critic of Labor government policies, if he would say that added taxes and restrictions resulting from the current increases in social services were the chief cause of Britain's trade difficulties, and he replied: "Most emphatically not." He thought the loss of overseas investments and the war-exhaustion of British productive equipment were major factors, and the Labor government's failure to create a national sense of urgency about the situation was another. In respect of increase of social services, he thought that the error lay in introducing them much more quickly and extensively than the postwar rise in British production warranted. If the Conservatives win the coming election, he would want to see food subsidies cut down, and reductions in purchase tax and income tax and profits tax to increase incentive. Sir John did not say whether such tax cuts would require the cutting of expenditures on social services; he did say that the Conservatives could not afford politically to condemn the services themselves.

New Sustained Yield Basis For West Coast Forests

By HUGH WEATHERBY

Cutting trees in Canadian forests without replacing them has been a long-time custom. Now the British Columbia government is granting Forest Management Licences to operators who will put B.C.'s forests on a sustained yield basis.

Vancouver.

WITH THE granting of six new Forest Management Licences to logging and sawmill operators, the government of British Columbia has reaffirmed its intention of putting B.C. forests on a sustained yield basis. The Forest Management Licence is a device whereby the operator of a sawmill or other wood manufacturing plant can be granted a sufficient amount of Crown timber which, if managed properly, will supply his plant with a source of raw material forever.

A licence is held in perpetuity, the bulk of the taxes are paid when the crop is harvested. Main demand upon the operator is that he use the land properly, getting a maximum yield and keeping fire, insect and disease damage to a minimum.

There has been a considerable amount of opposition to the Forest Management Licence plan, mostly by operators who feared that they would not have an opportunity to expand under the act. Some claimed that the government held too tight a check-rein, while still others cried socialism. The fact remains that British Columbia has just so much timber, which if cut intelligently, will yield a crop each year for all time, but which will vanish completely in fifty or sixty years at the present rate of uncontrolled cutting. The volume of timber is static, as is the area upon which timber can be grown, and all other factors must be controlled accordingly.

Little has been done so far towards developing the licences that have been granted, partly because the holders were waiting to see whether the government was going to stick by its guns. In the United States the Simpson Logging Co. of Shelton, Washington, has established a Cooperative Sustained Yield Unit, which is intended to serve the same purpose as the Forest Management Licences.

The Sustained Yield Unit at Shelton covers 161,000 acres, made up of timber in the National Parks, and land privately owned by Simpsons. The mature timber in the parks is being logged at present, under the careful eye of the Forest Service. The logging is done in such a way as to leave the esthetic values unimpaired. Simpsons pay the Forest Service a stumpage fee, which is set by the Forest Service, but is based on the value of the finished product, rather than on current timber prices. This unit is designed to produce 100 million feet of lumber per year, for all time.

Skeptics Convinced

The whole plan hinges on this provision: *"The cut shall at no time exceed the yield."* Skeptics were prepared to sneer at the Shelton project, just as they are in British Columbia now, but after two years most of the sneers have vanished, and many of them have developed into wide grins of pride.

As a result of the improved management practices, Simpsons have been able to cut their logging by 1/3, and their production of building material has increased 35 per cent. In other words, the scientific use of their forests has doubled their resources. Simpsons operate two sawmills, a plywood plant and a woodfibre plant at Shelton, and a plywood plant and a sash and door factory at McCleary.

Employment jumped, too. Under the old methods, the Simpson Logging Company employed only 1,350 men, permanently. Today they employ 1,800, and expect to increase that figure. Until the unit went into operation, McCleary was on its way to becoming a ghost town. Now it is on its feet again, as a stabilized community. Utilization is responsible for much of the success of the Shelton plan. The woodfibre plant, which produces insulation board of various types, utilizes waste almost entirely, and much of it is fir waste, which leaves the hemlock and spruce piles for the paper mills. Edging, sawdust, chips, cores from peeler logs, in fact everything but bark is used in the woodfibre plant. So close has the utilization become that there is no longer enough waste to run the burners, and they are now burning a large percentage of oil.

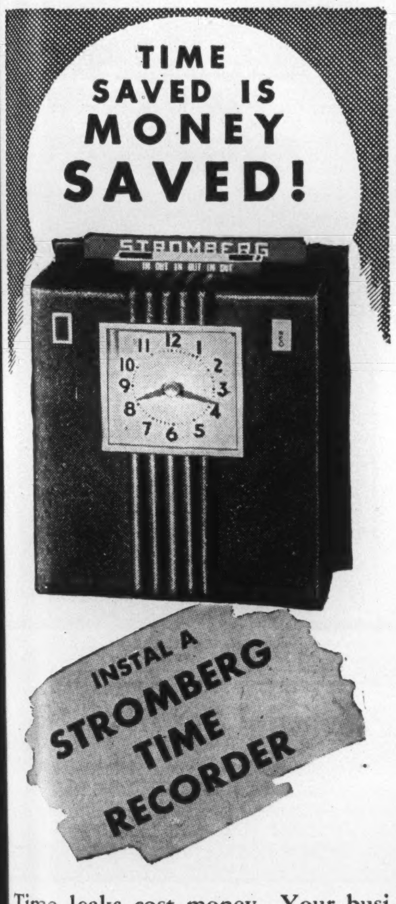
The utilization of waste does not stop at the mill, either, and logs which are broken, or partly decayed, are now brought in to be used in the woodfibre plant.

One of the most interesting features in the establishment of the Shelton Unit was the preliminary work done by the Forest Service and the Simpson Logging Company. In order to gauge the humor of the public, open meetings were held in Shelton, and Forest Service officials, as well as members of the Simpson Logging Company, outlined the plan, and invited comment. People became interested, asked questions and gave advice, some of it excellent. As a result of these meetings, everyone in Shelton knew all the details of the plan, and they felt that they were actually a part of it, which they indeed were.

Two Found Fault

Two years after the plan went into operation, Senator Gray Gordon, senior senator from Oregon, went to Shelton to see for himself. He also held open meetings and invited the public to have its say. Fifty people came forward, and only two of them had any fault to find; one was a little vague on how the plan worked and the other was a man who had been discharged by Simpsons.

The large lumber manufacturers and timber holders around Shelton have banded together to establish tree farms, as an additional source of raw material for the future. Anyone owning timber acreage is invited to join the tree farm, on a cooperative basis. The fee is about 18c per acre per year, and for that amount the tree farm will provide the services of a forester, who will advise on all matters pertaining to forestry; they will furnish additional fire protection and advice about cutting and markets. The tree farms help both the sawmill owners and the landholders, one getting additional desirable logs, and the other deriving unsuspected profits from his land.



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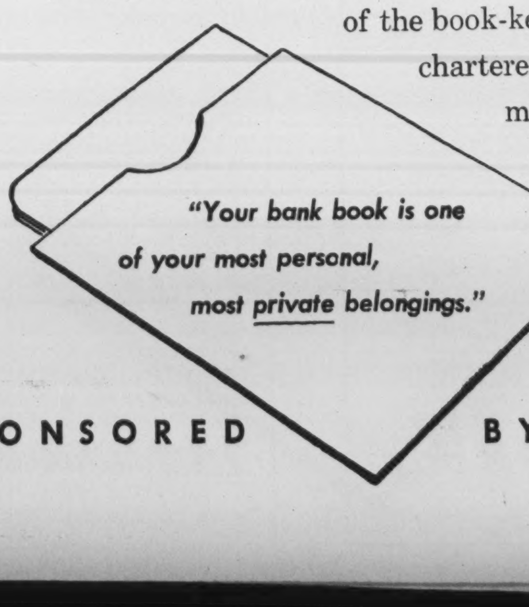

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Province of Ontario	3 %	1 Nov 1964/66	100.375	2.98
Ontario Hydro Power Commission	3 %	15 Jan 1966/68	99.25	3.05
Province of Quebec	3 %	15 Sept. 1962/64	99.50	3.04
Province of Nova Scotia	3¼%	15 June 1963/65	101.25	3.14
Province of New Brunswick	3½%	15 Sept 1965	99.25	3.56
Province of Manitoba	3 %	1 Oct 1965	99.25	3.06
Province of Saskatchewan	3¾%	1 Oct 1961/63	98.00	3.93
Province of British Columbia	3 %	15 June 1964	98.50	3.12
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	3½%	1 Oct 1973	101.00	3.44
The T. Eaton Realty Co. Limited	3½%	15 Mar 1968	102.50	3.32
Cockshutt Plow Company Ltd	4¼%	1 Oct 1965	102.50	4.04
Burns & Co. Limited	4 %	1 May 1963	98.50	4.15
John Inglis Co. Limited	4 %	15 Nov 1966	95.00	4.41
Shawinigan Water & Power Co.	4 %	Pref. $50 Par	Market	4.18
Imperial Tobacco Company	4 %	Pref. $25 Par	Market	3.88
British American Oil	3¾%	Pref. $25 Par	Market	3.75
Gair Company Canada Limited	4 %	Pref. $100 Par	Market	4.32

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Paymaster Steps-up Development With Greater Labor Supply

By JOHN M. GRANT

ACCELERATION of underground development at Paymaster Consolidated Mines, holding 748 acres adjoining Dome Mines on the west and south in the Porcupine area, which was largely discontinued during the war, has followed the improvement in labor conditions during the past year. A small increase has already resulted in ore reserves and progress has been made in efforts to again attain mill capacity of 600 tons per day, current operations being in excess of 500 tons. This compares with an average of 459 tons in the fiscal year ended June 30, and 398 tons in the preceding 12 months. The most intriguing phase of the new development work is the long exploratory drive from the bottom winze level at a depth of 4,075 feet and heading back west to get under the No. 5 shaft area. The drive had advanced 1,795 feet during the fiscal year, and the heading was 2,277 feet west of the 4,001 north crosscut at June 30, and still several hundred feet from the first objective—the Tisdale porphyry mass. While the objective area is primarily unexplored, the structure is looked upon as a possible excellent source for new ore at depth, and results secured from some earlier drilling add encouragement to the chances from the long drive. Extensive underground drilling is proposed when the drive reaches completion to thoroughly explore this large section of the property, but in the meantime the older sections of the mine are continuing to provide millfeed for the increased rate now being treated.

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The bulk of the ore being milled at Paymaster Consolidated Mines is still coming from the No. 5 (Dome Lake) shaft. During the war, it became necessary for the discontinuance of operations at both No. 2 and No. 6 shafts. However, in April this year, the No. 6 shaft was reopened, but No. 2 shaft, which formerly supplied approximately 25 per cent of the total tons milled, is still inactive as the ore at this shaft would not be profitable to mine at the present price of gold. To replace the No. 2 shaft tonnage, production from No. 5 shaft is, as rapidly as possible, being stepped up and mining has been resumed at No. 6 shaft. The No. 6 shaft services the area immediately above that opened by the 2,075-1 winze in the north and east section of the large property down to a depth of 1,050 feet, where it is connected with the No. 5 shaft by a haulageway.

•

While the betterment in the labor situation permitted a stepping-up in development work at Paymaster Consolidated Mines, E. H. Walker, president, points out in the annual report for the 12 months ended June 30, that this additional development, however, greatly reduced the operating profit for the year. The average number of employees increased 26.7 per cent in the last year. The president tells shareholders that the cost of labor and materials has remained at high levels, so that operating conditions are still very difficult. The statement of operations shows that $1,169,072 was expended in mining, milling and development, an increase of $259,528 over the previous year. The amount received under government cost-aid is estimated at $142,468, and as C. E. Cook, general manager, remarks this "has helped greatly", but adds "it is, however, still entirely inadequate to offset the increased costs of production." Bullion produced had a gross value of $1,280,056, an advance of $144,260 over the previous 12 months. After deducting all costs of operation, including exploration and development, and provision for depreciation on plant, buildings and equipment, and provincial taxes, a profit resulted of $68,301, not including profit on securities sold, equal to 0.79 cents per share, as compared with $100,975, or 1.17 cents per share in the previous year. Net working capital of $1,556,623 compared with $1,507,952. Ore reserves at June 30 were 468,684 tons averaging $7.77 while a year previous they were 468,370 tons averaging $7.94.

•

Paymaster Consolidated Mines, an amalgamation of West Dome Lake Mines and United Mineral Lands Corporation (some nine properties in all) commenced milling October 1, 1934, and has since produced $18,580,698 in bullion, while in previous operations the old Consolidated West Dome had production of $1,114,821, and the Paymaster section $384,647, a total output from the property to date of over $20,000,000. In addition to the company's principal group lying in between Dome Mines and Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines, the company has an additional 920 acres approximately 1½ miles east of Pamour, and immediately adjoining extensive holdings controlled by Ventures Ltd. The company also owns 80 acres immediately adjoining Pamour on the southeast, and a further group of 160 acres in Tisdale township, some distance north of Coniaurum Mines. An additional 500 acres in the West Shining Tree area is under lease. No bodies of commercial ore were encountered in 5,630 feet of diamond drilling on the company's claims in Cody township. A prospecting party was sent out early in May to search for uranium-bearing ore, but nothing of importance had been located to the end of June.

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An estimated net profit, before write-offs, of $50,881 is reported by Canadian Malartic Gold Mines for the quarter ending June 30, as compared with $50,909 in the previous three months, and $30,558 in the second quarter of 1948. The tonnage treated in the second quarter was 114,343 tons, up 2,102 tons from the previous three months, and 28,748 tons more than in the June quarter last year. The grade of ore treated showed a slight increase, and operating costs for the period, including provision for taxes, were up 13 cents per ton at $2.80 per ton milled, but down 37 cents from the corresponding period of 1948. Estimated government cost assistance for the period was $26,351. Work has commenced on the orepass and haulage system for the proposed underground crusher, and this has increased the rate of development by 15 per cent.

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A new orebody has been located in an hitherto unexplored section of the property of Belleterre Quebec Mines, (controlled by McIntyre Porcupine Mines) in Guillet township, Mud Lake area. The vein, or perhaps two veins, has been intersected by six diamond drill holes, and visible gold was in evidence in most of the holes. Assays so far secured of $30.10 over three feet and $26.60 over 2.9 feet are not thought to be truly indicative of grade. The discovery is some 700 feet south of the west end of the upper workings on the No. 12 vein system from the No. 3, or main, shaft. A crosscut has been started on the 250-foot level and at time of writing was within 400 feet of its objective. The nearest vein outcrop to the new orebody is 1,500 feet west, and this was drilled some years ago with somewhat indifferent results, and it is still to be determined if there is any connection between these veins.

•

International Uranium Mining Company in its annual report for 1948 advises that it has secured 950,000 shares of Port Radium Mines, whose 53 claims adjoin at Great Bear Lake. In addition the company has received $60,000 cash, in settlement of litigation, for which 50,000 shares of International stock at $1.20 per share will be issued. In March, Dr. Paul Arm-

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY
LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 48

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company Limited, held in the office of the Company on August 29th, 1949 a dividend of Five cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable October 1st, 1949 to shareholders of record September 15th, 1949. At this same meeting an extra dividend of Five cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable October 1st, 1949 to shareholders of record September 15th, 1949.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., September 2, 1949.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 85

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending September 30th, 1949, payable by cheque dated October 15th, 1949, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on September 30th, 1949. Such cheques will be mailed on October 15th, 1949, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
G. G. WOODWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
August 25th, 1949.

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable September 15th, 1949 to shareholders of record at close of business September 6th, 1949.

(Signed) W. S. Barber,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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strong, consulting geologist, presented a detailed working program of which the first parts have been carried out, the remainder to be completed when financing now under negotiation has been arranged. Dr. Armstrong in his report stated "I feel confident that an intensive, well-planned and coordinated development program, efficiently carried out, will within eight to 12 months advance this property from the prospect to the mine class." Acquisition of control of the Port Radium property is important, because the trend of pitchblende veins is in that direction. Balance sheet at December 31 showed current assets $72,883, plus supplies valued at $112,308, while current liabilities were $46,501.

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The agreement approved by directors of Joburke Gold Mines, with McIntyre Porcupine Mines, for future financing and development of its 39 claims in Keith township, Groundhog River area, provides for dewatering the underground workings, and carrying out of exploration and development work in consideration for an option to purchase Joburke's claims, plant and equipment. If the option is exercised a new 3,000,000-share company will be formed with McIntyre receiving 2,000,000 and Joburke 1,000,000 of the shares. McIntyre agrees to advance the new company up to $1,750,000 to bring it into production, but will have the right at end of any two-month period to give notice that it will cease to advance further moneys and will then have the right to salvage its expenditures by extracting sufficient ore to repay moneys advanced. Joburke had current assets of $24,773, against current liabilities of $2,471 at December 31. No work has been carried out on the property for a year.

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The drift extended into the Bonetal Gold Mines property, from the Porcupine Reef Mine, at the 970-foot horizon, is opening up excellent ore, B. W. Lang, president, states. The first 151 feet of drifting averaged, over drift width of 7.4 feet, $19.95 uncut, or cut to one ounce, $9.10, based on face chip samples and $10.50 based on muck samples. The vein which was displaced by a fault at 151 feet in the drift, has been located about 45 feet to the south in a drill hole which cut a width of seven feet averaging $92.95 uncut, or cut grade of $15.05 per ton. Bonetal, a subsidiary of Broulan Porcupine Mines, is operated by Broulan, and is being explored from the workings of the Porcupine Reef Mine located immediately to the west.

•

Sale of its refinery plant, located near Cobalt, is proposed by Silanco Mining & Refining Co. to a new company, Cobalt Chemical and Refinery Co., formed for the purpose of taking over the refinery and operating it for the production of chemical products. Under the agreement of sale, Silanco will receive one share of the new company for each $1 cost value at the refinery at time of sale. This sum, it is expected, will be approximately $850,000 or 850,000 shares. The new Cross Chemical Co., of England, will receive 120,000 shares in the new company for $40,000 cash and its full cooperation in the production of chemical products.

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STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

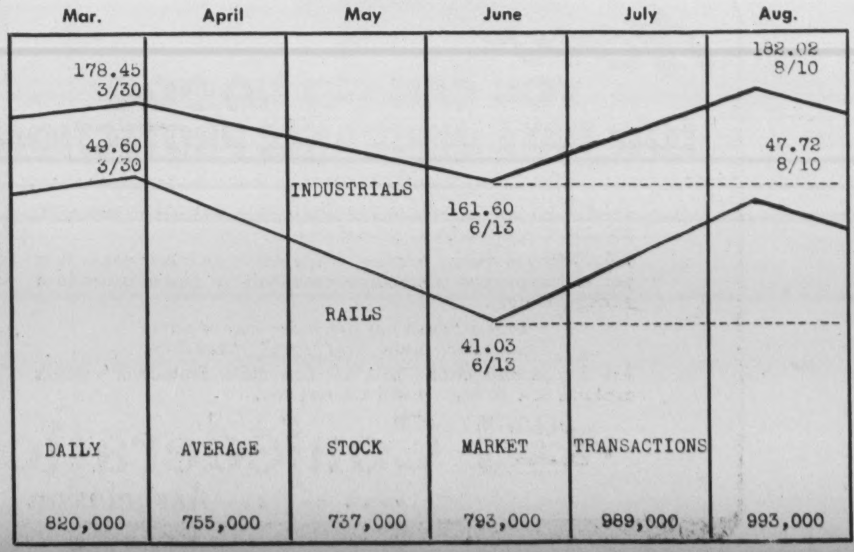
By Haruspex

FAVORABLY priced in terms of earnings and yields, common stocks are now benefiting from some improvement in psychology as to the business outlook. The foreign political and financial situation remains an adverse element.

With September comes the discussion of the British financial crisis and the report of the Fact Finding Committee on steel wage negotiations. No doubt the stock market, in its recent sidewise movement, has been giving attention to these matters. Yet, it cannot be said that they have been fully discounted for the reason that the outcomes cannot yet be known. On the one hand is the possibility of a devaluation in the pound and other currencies tied in with it, along with a steel strike. On the other hand, the British crisis might be eased for another six months by some form of loan, advance or gift, and the steel industry might grant and have accepted a relatively small wage increase. The first outcome could lead to further market unsettlement; the second, to renewed strength assuming, as is generally believed, that business continues its recent recovery movement. Thus, at worst, the advance could have ended in the 180/185 area on the Dow-Jones average, the lower limit of which was recently attained; at best, it could be resumed later in the month with an objective of 200 or better.

Taking into consideration both the favorable elements in the picture, of which low price-earnings ratios and high yields are of first importance, as well as the negative considerations, it appears a time when investment positions in selected common shares are justified provided reasonable reserves are maintained, or developed on market strength, as insurance against some adverse contingencies.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



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Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared payable October 15th, 1949, to shareholders of record September 15th, 1949.

On the Preferred Shares $20 Par $1.40 Series—35 cents a share;

Or alternatively $1.75 a Share on the Preference Shares $100 Par not yet exchanged for Preferred Shares $20 Par pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946;

On the Class A Shares—50 cents a share;

Or alternatively $2.00 a share on Common Shares not yet exchanged for Class A Shares and New Common Shares pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946.

Winnipeg, Man. W. P. RILEY
September 3rd, 1949.

Silverwood Dairies, Limited

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 12

Notice is hereby given that the re-lar quarterly dividend of Fifteen nts (15c) per share has been declared the outstanding Class "A" shares of e Company, payable Oct. 1st, 1949, to areholders of record as at the close of siness on September 7th, 1949.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND NO. 6

A Dividend of Fifteen Cents (15c) r share has been declared on the out-nding Class "B" shares of the Comny, payable October 1st, 1949, to areholders of record September 7th, 49.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
L. R. GRAY,
Secretary.

ndon, Ontario.
gust 26, 1949.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Criticism Of Claim Settlements Under Liability Policies

By GEORGE GILBERT

FROM time to time criticism appears in the press and elsewhere of insurance companies for failure to pay their claims promptly and in full, of denying liability on some technicality in order to get out of paying anything at all or to effect a compromise settlement for an amount much lower than the sum claimed. Most of such criticism is found upon investigation to be ill-founded and due to an entire misunderstanding of the extent of the cover provided by the contract.

As far as claims under life, fire and marine policies are concerned, there is no doubt that the general public have been convinced for a considerable period now that when the time comes to collect under their policies they will get what they are entitled to. But, according to such an authority as Mr. Victor C. Gordon, vice president of the International Association of Insurance Counsel, in an address before the recent annual meeting of the Federation of Insurance Counsel, with respect to claims under various liability and automobile policies, the public have a long memory and are in doubt. This attitude is traced back thirty years to a time when companies were being promoted which were interested almost entirely in sales and profits and had little understanding or interest in the casualty claim function.

Insufficient Experience

In those early years, he pointed out, experience in the law and claim work of life, fire and marine insurance was not sufficient to the understanding of the quite different needs of casualty insurance claim practice, particularly in liability lines and automobile insurance. This, he said, was because the first party types of life, fire and marine policies were direct contractual obligations to the policyholders, and were not too difficult of friendly negotiations for prompt and proper settlement.

But the coverage of liability, especially in the automobile lines, he added, were more legal and technical, and contained inherently, by their very nature, the fertile seeds of disagreement and controversy. During the early period, the casualty claim organization, lacking full understanding and broad, sound policies, was, he said, often relegated to the rear as to recognition, position and compensation and the apparently limited future furnished little attraction to most young lawyers of ability, integrity and initiative.

As a result, men of mediocre ability, little vision and no inspiration were, he said, too often used to perform the company's contractual obligations, keep its promises and deliver its product, which inferior quality of claim personnel, guided by managements intent on profits for the short term, furnished a claim practice, "sometimes deteriorating into chiseling of various sorts, which neither merited nor received the confidence of the public."

There is no question that this lack of confidence, as he says, largely contributed to the public relations troubles still found today, and that the public was not served by such short-sighted policy and practice; but that actually there was a disservice which left a structural fault in the foundation of the business.

Another effect of the inept claim practices of the past referred to was that some of the insured formed the habit of building up and exaggerating their claims. And, although it was made clear by the speaker that poorly conceived claim practices have very largely ceased to exist, yet those persons who are claim minded have learned so well from the past how to build up and exaggerate claims that the practice continues at the present time. It undoubtedly does substantial harm to the loss ratios of the companies and to their public relations.

Goodwill Vital

Today, the speaker said, many leading industrials, including leading casualty companies, consider customer interest and public goodwill as prerequisite to the necessary profits which private enterprise must earn. But he pointed out that the companies are now confronted with the necessity of earning better reputations in casualty claim practice if they are to regain public confidence and counter unfavorable trends.

It was contended that a poor legacy has been left those companies possessed of a high sense of responsibility and good conscience in the top management, who seek now to make their legal and claim organizations the spearheads of their business. These companies, he said, though blessed with the required attributes and qualities of leadership and high policy in their claim personnel, have had a doubly difficult task "because of the ill-advised policies and practices of the past, to build up confidence and goodwill." Although the companies have done a good job of cleaning house, they all, he claimed, still need to improve their claim policies and practices.

That is, he claimed, it was still necessary for casualty companies to show that the quality of their claim function today is not actually in accord with what the public has thought of it. He expressed the view that this showing was not an easy one to make, but on the contrary was quite difficult, as it would take "shock troops trained to high efficiency, real policy makers, strategists, field tacticians, and administrators in legal and claim work. But quality of personnel is not enough, as important as quality is an *esprit de corps* among the members of each casualty company claim organization and among the claim departments of the respective companies."

Greater Cooperation

Up until the present, the companies, he claimed, have lagged as an industry to meet their necessities, one of the most important of which is greater cooperation among the claim departments of the many casualty companies in their intercompany relations. Sales competition, he held, should not interfere with proper claim processing in the industry "upon a factual and professional basis." But, he added, everybody knows it is still done.

In his opinion, the entire casualty business greatly needs to work together as a unit in the present serious situation in order to present a united front for the highest claim policy and practice, and if the companies were well advised none of them would withhold full cooperation. To the public, he said, "they were all apples in the same barrel. They all get tarred with the same stick of public opinion." Through their claim departments, he contended, the companies have a selling job to do to convince the public and their insureds that their liability claim practice is competent and fair.

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Washington Talks

(*Continued from page 34*)

dian view has always been that the western trading world must not be bifurcated by the creation of two areas with vastly different price levels.

On this point, the British make a very plausible argument that Article 9 of the U.K.-U.S. financial agreement of 1945 should be relaxed and enable them to make import restrictions that would work against the hard currency exporters. On the surface, this waiving of Article 9 would appear to be in accordance with one of the expressed aims of the Marshall Plan: to encourage more trading within Europe and the soft currency area generally. But by the hard test of whether it gets at the root of the problem, increasing discrimination fails. It would tend to relieve the pressure on British industry to cut costs and get back into the world market; in the Canadian view Britain's return to the world market is the over-riding necessity.

Stockpiles

A third and temporary palliative that is being much talked of is the increasing of U.S. purchases of materials for strategic stockpiles. There is little to be said against this partial solution to the immediate problem, but as little to be said in favor of it. While it is true that the cutting of U.S. bulk buying did help to push world commodity prices down, particularly prices of colonial goods that were earning dollars for the sterling area, the resumption of such purchasing seems a rather artificial and unrealistic procedure. Essentially the United States would be price-supporting on a world scale, and price support is difficult, costly, and, when undertaken for the benefit of foreigners, not likely to be politically easy to sell.

But there is no denying that it would put more dollars in British hands. For instance, in 1948 $215,000,000 worth of rubber was sold to the United States by Ceylon and British Malaya. The rate of sales to U.S. has dropped 50 per cent, and resumption of the old rate would make those colonies net dollar earners.

But again, this can only be a palliative. Besides the dollars that could be earned by a British economy supplying needed goods in volume at competitive prices, the dollars that would come from more bulk buying by the U.S. are very few.

It doesn't do a great deal of good to berate the British for their Socialism or their devotion to the Welfare State, but the Canadian view at Washington underlines the important argument that only a nation that is very able to compete in today's market can afford more false teeth. Only a very efficient economy can afford to be a welfare economy. Social security measures appropriate for the United States, for the most productive economy in the world, are not appropriate for an out-of-date economy that must live off world trade.

These considerations, then, are to Canadian eyes the limits within which the Washington talks must produce some solution. There is, first, the concern with the crisis as a Canadian crisis, something in which we are directly involved; second, there is the idea that the solution must come from Britain, that the British must help themselves; and third, there is the test that must be applied to every solution: does it get at the root of the trouble? And that trouble is low productivity, low output per man hour in British factories.

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Shipping Is A Big Earner For Dollar Short U.K.

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The General Council of British Shipping gives the net earnings of British ships in 1947 as 60,000,000 pounds. Writing from London, John Marston points out that, large as this figure is, it still does not reflect the real earning power of British shipping.

London.

AT THE request of the Minister of Transport, the General Council of British Shipping has investigated the earnings of British ships in 1947. A number of figures had already been put forward, but it was obviously necessary that an authoritative analysis should be made, since the contribution of the mercantile marine is of major significance in Britain's balance of payments.

The figure of £60,000,000 finally arrived at "measures the benefit to the country as a whole from the contribution of our mercantile marine to invisible exports." It is derived mainly from the three basic sources of shipping revenue—freight on exports in British ships, freight on cross voyages, and fares by non-nationals in British ships. A deduction is made for expenditure by British ships in foreign ports.

This £60,000,000, therefore, has nothing—except most indirectly and by inference—to do with the net profits of the shipping companies. And it has only a tenuous thread of contact with the figures given in the government's own balance of payments tables. It is the measure of the direct foreign exchange earning power of British merchant ships.

The real earning power is, of course, even greater than the General Council allows. The operations of British shipping, its carriage of both British and foreign cargoes, its cross chartering, have developed a great mesh of commercial contacts which overlays, expands and consolidates the orthodox sphere of trade. Ships follow trade, but trade also follows the ships. This is not a contribution capable of even approximate measurement, but every merchant and trader knows how real and large it is.

In 1947, the largest visible export was of machinery, with a total of £181,000,000, and the earnings of shipping, which head the invisible list, rank high in the overall catalogue of exports. In 1936, on a similar basis of assessment, British ships produced about £24,000,000. In 1948, for which year precise figures have yet to appear, earnings were much greater than in 1947. The perspective in which the position must be viewed is therefore not dissimilar from that of virtually all the major exporting industries, visible and invisible. There has been a great gain on the prewar level; the improvement continued over from 1947 to 1948; the level must be fully maintained or the entire basis of economic planning on present balance-of-payments data is invalidated.

The British government has made a point, in its Economic Surveys, of emphasizing the importance of shipping (and the shipyards) in the general trade picture. The fact must now be faced that there is serious danger of a recession in earnings from this source. British shipping and shipbuilding have had a very profitable postwar holiday from the sort of competition that they encountered before 1939. They have found a world desperately anxious to move goods, the international markets avid for supplies, and supplies expensive enough to tempt every producer and seller; and the other bidders for cargoes have been inhibited by a variety of reasons. Now, things are different. Ships flying foreign flags are competing in real earnest, and the volume of international trade seems definitely to have passed its peak.

But to allow things to drift, to allow the British share of shipbuilding and her quota of mercantile trade to slide before the onslaught of competition, would be to invite unemployment among men and yards and hulls and to put a new aspect of desperation upon the battle for solvency. Almost any solution, even of subsidy, would be better than that.

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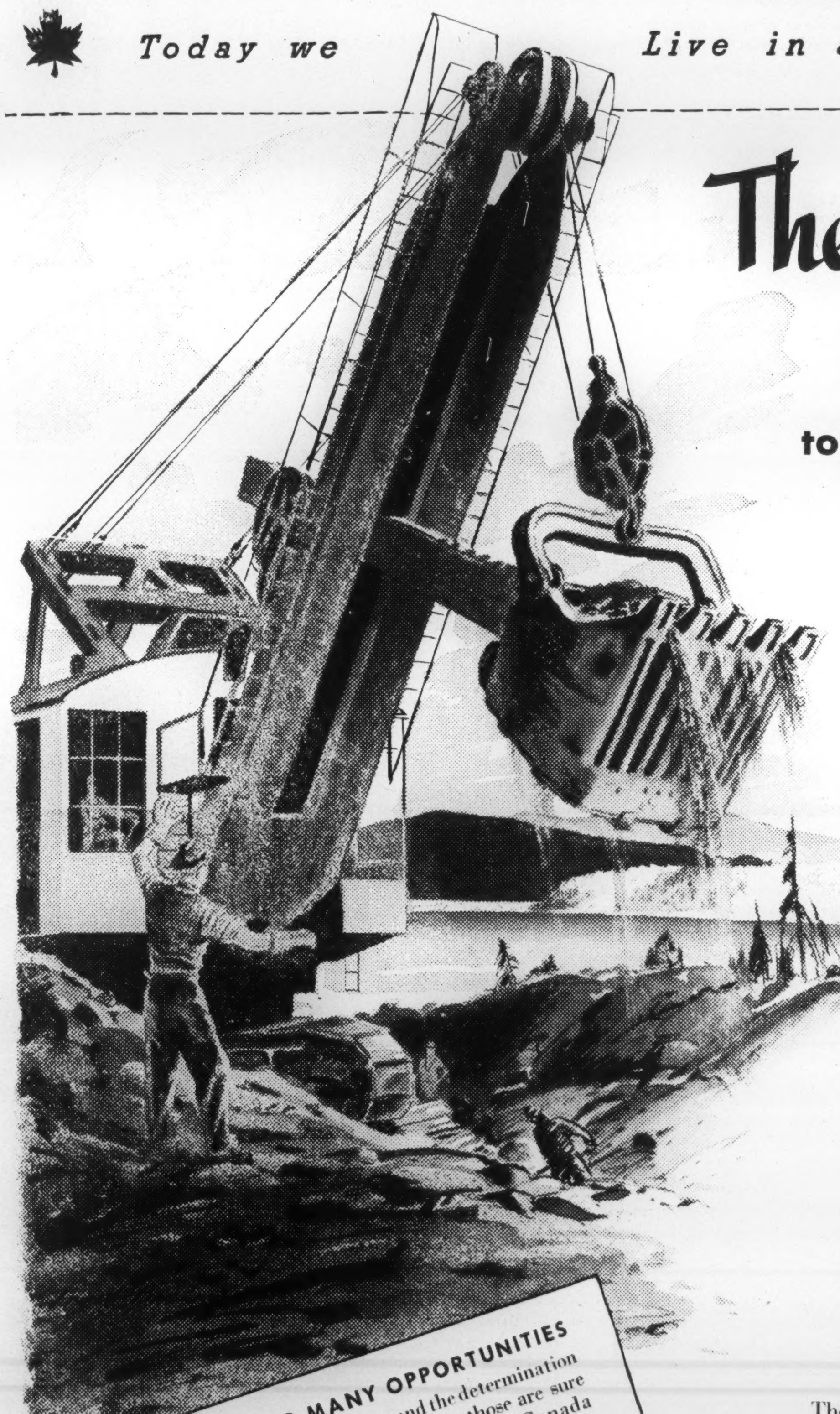

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SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

THE **Dominion** Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index advanced from 162.1 to an all-time high of 162.8 between July 2 and August 1. The increase was mainly due to higher prices for foods. The index for this series rose two points to 209.2, reflecting substantially higher prices for eggs, coupled with small advances for pork products. These increases overweighed other foods which were mainly unchanged to lower.

Cheques cashed against individual accounts in July were up four per cent over the corresponding month last year, while in the first seven months of this year the gain was eight per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Four of the five economic areas had higher totals in July, while in the cumulative period there were advances in all regions.

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Domestic exports in July were valued at $241,300,000, showing a decrease of four per cent from last year's corresponding total of $250,900,000. The aggregate for the first seven months of this year stands at $1,665,900,000, slightly above the total of $1,651,000,000 for the same period of 1948. The lower figure for the month was the result of substantially reduced exports to foreign countries.

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Canada had a favorable balance of trade of $6,900,000 in June. This was larger than the average monthly rate during the first half year and was greater than in June last year.

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Department store sales advanced 13 per cent during the week ending August 27 over the corresponding week last year. Largest gain of 35 per cent was shown in Quebec, followed by a rise of 19 per cent in Ontario, Manitoba 10 per cent, and the Maritime Provinces eight per cent. Sales in Saskatchewan were down 14 per cent, Alberta seven per cent, and British Columbia two per cent.

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Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended August 27 crossed the 80,000 mark for the first time this year to reach a total of 86,183 cars compared with 79,171 in the preceding week and 84,995 in the corresponding week last year. The advance over 1948 was 1,188 cars or 1.4 per cent. A large gain over the same week last year was registered in grain which advanced from 9,640 to 12,376 cars.

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Production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in May decreased seven per cent from the all-time monthly high reached in April, but showed a sharp advance of 87 per cent as compared with May last year. The decline in the month was principally due to reduced output from the Turner Valley field and in the Northwest Territories. Production from the Leduc and Redwater fields of Alberta rose sharply.

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Reversing the upward movement shown since the beginning of this year, factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in July decreased 16 per cent from the high level attained in June, but were 68 per cent above July last year. During the first seven months of this year, shipments advanced 15 per cent as compared with the similar period of 1948. Shipments for the month amounted to 25,383 units, including 17,324 passenger cars.

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Production of steel ingots in July fell from the high levels of previous months and was also slightly under the total for July 1948. The month's output amounted to 232,499 tons as compared with 261,476 in the preceding month and 238,104 in July, 1948.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

CANADIANS may, in future, obtain permits through their banks for the expenditure of reasonable amounts in Canadian dollars for travel in Switzerland. For Canadian travellers Switzerland is now in a similar position to countries in the sterling area, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

In all other respects, however, Switzerland remains a United States dollar area country so far as Canadian exchange control regulations are concerned, and trade will continue on a U.S. dollar basis.

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THE French National Tourist Office has announced a further increase in the number of francs which travellers may take in and out of France.

Adults visiting France are now permitted to bring in 60,000 francs instead of 40,000. Travellers under 15 years of age may take in 10,000 francs instead of 5,000. The limit for individuals traveling under group passports is 10,000 francs.

The new ruling allows all travellers leaving France to take out 10,000 francs, an increase of 6,000 over the former limit.

•

ZELLER'S LTD. reports that for the six months ending on July 31 sales were $1,418,511 greater than during the corresponding period in the preceding year. This constitutes an increase of 15.94 per cent. On a store for store comparison, exclusive of those which were not in operation during the first half of 1948, the increase in sales is 9.13 per cent.

The increase in net earnings, after all charges, is $43,144, or 10.14 per cent. This represents a profit of $3.12 per common share for the first six months of 1949 as compared with $2.96 per common share for the first six months of the preceding year.

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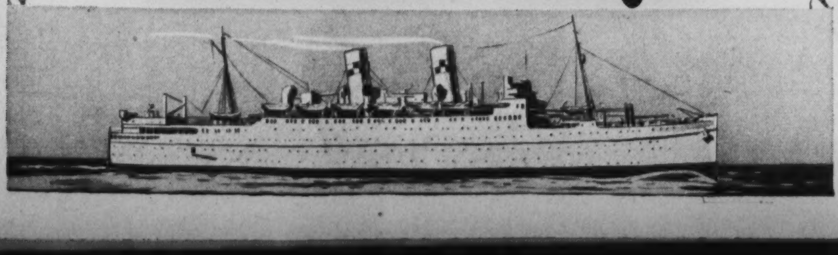

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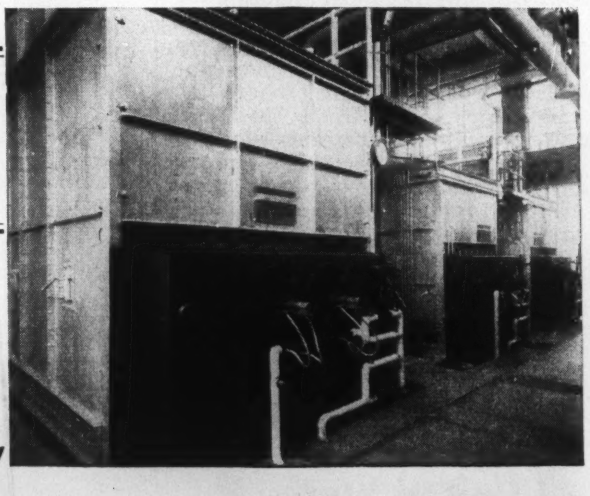
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